The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII......NO. 6981. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1874. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

INCREASED TAXATION OR TEMPORARY LOAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—There is much difference of opinion relative to the necessity for increased taxation, or a temporary loan, to meet the current necessities of the Government. Many, whose opinions are entitled to respect, believe that there will be such an improvement in the financial condition of the country, and so great a revival in business, that the revenues will be entirely adequate to defray all expenditures of the Government without any considerable reduction of the appropriations. A portion of those who share these opinions belong to the class of inflationists, and it is quite possible that their hopeful views have reference to the reviving influences which they hope may follow from an increase in the circulating medium. The hard money men, as a rule, take a much less cheerful view, especially since the vote of Wednesday concerning the public buildings. They fear that Congress will be unwilling to make any considerable reduction in the expenditures, and that the revenues will not increase sufficiently to prevent a deficit.

One of the principal plans for increasing the revenue which has been considered, is the restoration of the duty upon tea and coffee. There is reason to believe that the Committee on Ways and Means would unanimously report in favor of the restoration of these duties if the temper of the House would warrant it. The removal of these duties last year did not result in any reduction in the price of the commodities. The duties on tea and coffee, it is estimated, would yield $20,000,000 of revenue. The abolition of the tax on matches would take $4,000,000 from the revenue. The greatest amount of reduction in any of the bills is expected in the River and Harbor Appropriation bills. The estimates in these bills are $15,000,000. The Committee on Appropriations are determined to reduce the estimates to about $3,500,000. But it is feared that the Representatives in whose districts the proposed improvements are to be made will exert their influence, as did the Representatives who are interested in the construction of public buildings in their localities, and that the consequence may be that only a small reduction in the appropriation for rivers and harbors can be effected. The ordinary appropriation seldom exceeds $6,000,000, and each year the estimates are reduced when the appropriations are made in nearly the proportion suggested this season. Before the session ends it will be known whether a deficit must be provided for. If the revenues will not meet expenditures then the various plans of raising the means to meet the obligations of the Government will be seriously brought forward and considered.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

COMMISSION FOR TESTING GOLD COINS.

The following-named gentlemen have been designated by the President as Commissioners for testing reserved gold and silver coins of the United States for 1873, and will assemble in the Mint at Philadelphia on the 11th of February next, for that purpose: Hon. A. E. Borie, of Philadelphia; Hon. J. P. Jones, of the United States Senate; Prof. Rogers, of Philadelphia; Prof. Francis J. Child, of Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. J. E. Hilgard, of Washingt n, D. C.; Prof. Henry Coppe, of Lehigh University; Prof. John Le Count, of Philadelphia; Prof. E. B. Elliott, of Washington, D. C.; Dr. B. F. Taylor, of Louisiana; Andrew Mason, Esq., of New-York; Charles M. Walker, Esq., of Indiana; J. M. Merrick, Esq., of Boston, Mass. Under the new Mint and Coinage act, Hon. John Cadwalader, United States District Judge, of Philadelphia, Hon. John Jay Knox, Controller of the Currency, and the Assayer of the United States Assay Office, in New-York City, are *ex-officio* Commissioners to the annual assay at the Mint in Philadelphia.

SATURDAY'S SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

In the House, sitting as in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Parker, of Missouri, in the chair, speeches were made by Mr. Cox, of New-York, on the financial question; by Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, on the Pacific Railroad question; by Mr. Loughridge, of Iowa, on the army question; by Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, on currency, interspersed with ludicrous left-handed compliments between Messrs. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and Beck, of Kentucky; and by Messrs. Havens, of Missouri, and Mellish, of New-York, on the finances.

GEN. SHERMAN'S VIEWS RESPECTING THE INDIANS.

Gen. Sherman was again before the House Military Committee to-day, in relation to the army, as connected with Indian affairs. He pointed out on the map a region of country in Texas, 200 miles in length by 100 in breadth, comprising half a dozen organized counties, which, when he passed through it two years ago, were entirely depopulated, the inhabitants having had to abandon their homes on account of the constant incursions made upon them by Indians. He said he had been led to believe these Indians were Comanches, but it was pretty well understood now that they were Kiowas, Cheyennes, and Arrapahoes, who raided out from Fort Sill Reservation, 800 miles off, penetrating thro gh the military posts, and helping themselves to the horses and stock of their Texan friends, which they preferred doing rather than be at the trouble of raising them themselves. He gave a graphic account of his interview with the famous Kiowa Chief Satanta at Fort Sill when he had Satanta, Santauk, and Big Tree arrested, double ironed, and sent back to Texas, to be tried for an attack upon a wagon train, and the murder of twelve out of the seventeen teamsters that accompanied it, one of whose bodies was bound to a wagon-wheel and burned. Santauk was killed in an attempt to escape, and the other two were tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged. But the influence of the humanitarians, who regarded murder on the part of the Indians as a mere exhibition of moral insanity, had induced Gov. Davis, of Texas, who ought to have known better, to commute the sentence of Satanta and Big Tree, and the same influences at Washington had finally restored them to freedom, and they were now on the reservation ready to start out on more murderous raids. If they should scalp Gov. Davis the next time, Gen. Sherman intimated that he would not shed many tears on that account. He reviewed the Modoc difficulties, and gave it as his opinion that Gen. Canby had been a victim of the temporizing Quaker policy applied to the Indians. He favored the transfer of the Indians from the control of the Interior Department to that of the War Department, and expressed his conviction that the army was more kindly disposed to the Indians than the citizens generally were, and that if the country demanded extremely charitable treatment of the Indians it could be accomplished by and through the agency of the army better than by and through the agency of those persons who professed more charity than soldiers, but who did not practice it so much.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $355,850; total for the month, $9,702,255; total for the fiscal year, $57,528,729.

LOAN BONDS EXCHANGED.

The amount of bonds of the loan of 1858 exchanged to date is $8,581,000; amount redeemed to date, $3,858,000.

UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

United States currency outstanding at this date: Old demand notes, $78,592 50; legal-tender notes, new issue, $67,435,301; series of 1869, $314,280,136; one-year notes of 1863, $80,455; two-year notes of 1863, [illegible]; two-year coupon notes of 1863, [illegible]; compound interest notes, $451,270; fractional currency, first issue, [illegible] second issue, $3,161,381 13; third issue, $3,335,513 28; fourth issue, first series, $21,552,484 48; second series, $6,319,850 25; third series, $9,074,552 50; total, $430,174,717 85.

FINANCIAL.

The Treasurer has received from the printing division $998,800 in fractional currency during the week; amount shipped, $1,028,200 in notes and $410,000 in fractional currency; amount of securities held in trust for national banks to secure circulation, $392,494,300, and $16,320,200 as security for deposits of public moneys; national bank currency outstanding, $348,603,188.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

An adjourned meeting of the members of the House of Representatives in favor of cheap transportation, took place to-night at the capital. The attendance was small, those most prominent at the first meeting being absent. Representative Stone, of Missouri, presented a preamble setting forth, among other things, that the Towboat Association of New-Orleans being opposed to the improvement of Southwest Pass channel, compelled Capt. Howell, of the United States Engineers, to abandon the work by placing obstructions in his way, the association deriving its income from towing and lightering vessels, and that the United States agent has no power to oppose the hindering course of the association; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled be requested to pass a law to facilitate the execution, and to protect public works of river and harbor improvements, to the end that private individuals and corporations may not destroy such works without incurring suitable penalties, and also to appropriate a sum of not less than $150,000 to continue the work of improving the mouth of the Mississippi River during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.

After a conference, it was voted as the unanimous sense of the meeting that Representative Stone, on Monday, bring this subject before the House, after amending the first part of the resolution in the form of instruction to the proper committee to consider and take action on the subject. The meeting then adjourned for three weeks.

A SWINDLING SAVINGS BANK.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND OF PHILADELPHIA—THE ESTABLISHMENT CLOSED—SYSTEMATIC SWINDLING OF POOR PEOPLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—The Franklin Savings Fund has, ever since the panic, been regarded as in an unsafe condition, and its creditors have made ineffectual efforts for several months to obtain possession of their deposits. Some time since Alexander R. Cutler, Esq., at the instance of several minors, who had money in the Fund, instituted suit against it, and to-day, in the United States Court, in bankruptcy, Judge Cadwalader granted an order directing the said society to appear in the above-named court on Feb. 11, to show cause why it should not be adjudged bankrupt. An injunction was, thereupon, issued, and it was served upon the officers of the society, at the office on Walnut street, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Business was at once stopped, and the documents were read for the benefit of the Treasurer, Cyrus Cadwallader, and other officers and attachés of the institution, and the offices were then closed. The allegations made against the institution are that it has not been paying the demands for several months, that unjust and fraudulent preference has been conferred upon certain individual creditors by executing conveyances and mortgages in favor of said creditors, and that checks have been given a number of depositors upon city banks for small amounts, in virtue of deposits in the Savings Fund. A number of judgments have been pending against them for some time in civil courts, and security has been entered for stays of execution under the State laws. It is known that while they have persisted in the nonpayment of either principal or interest, and while prevarication has been practiced for the purpose of procrastinating payments, deposits of money have actually been received. A large number of poor people had money in this institution, from the fact that it allowed a larger rate of interest than most other saving funds, and many of these have felt the panic with greater severity in consequence of their failure to obtain money due them. The Church of the Holy Trinity, the Institution for the Blind, and a large number of children had funds in the institution, and it was in the interest of the latter that suit was brought. The Treasurer of the concern, Cyrus Cadwallader, has been connected with several unreliable financial schemes, and Judge Cadwalader said when granting the order to-day, that he was very glad to state that the gentleman was no blood connection of his.

THE DUHME DIAMOND ROBBER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.—Simon Marienthal, the man reported arrested in St. Louis to-day as the Duhme diamond robber, will be brought to this city to answer, not only to charge of robbing $7,000 worth of diamonds, but also for obtaining goods under false pretense. Since the robbery it comes to light that the same clothes, valued at $60, which made him look so respectable when in Duhme's presence on Saturday, were obtained from the firm of W. C. Bassenhorst on Friday preceding, by representing himself to be M. Marienthal, an established Cincinnati merchant. Several other swindling cases in which he was implicated are gradually coming to light, and it is now known that for committing a burglary on Fifth street, in this city, three years ago, he served a term in the Ohio Penitentiary. Public opinion against him in Cincinnati is running high.

OSWEGO RIVER INUNDATION—DAMAGE TO MILLS AND FACTORIES.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 31.—A dispatch from Fulton, to the *Times*, says: "The devastation by the flood continues, and is far greater than at first supposed. During last night the river raised two feet. A swift current is now sweeping through the lower portion of the flats, south of Orchard Lock, threatening the immediate destruction of all the buildings in its track. It will be almost impossible to save the roof of the gas works, so great is the force of the water lifting the condenser. The paper mill had been able to run till Friday, but this morning was compelled to stop, and the stock had to be carried to the second story. Gardner & Seymour, millers, have nearly two feet of water on their packing floor, and are emptying the mill with all possible haste. The water in the first story of Taylor & Brothers' edge-tool factory is six feet deep, and Dilts' machine shop has suspended all work."

A WOMAN MURDERED BY HER HUSBAND.

LACONIA, N. H., Jan. 31.—A man named David E. Blodgett murdered his wife Almira at the house of their daughter, on Water street, in this city today. The parties belong to Baltimore, Vt. Mrs. Blodgett came here about a week ago. Her husband arrived soon after, but did not stop long, having left his wife some money before going away. He unexpectedly arrived on the noon train to-day, and went directly to the house of his son-in-law, where his wife was. She sat by the stove nursing her infant child. He put his arm round her and said, "Myra, will you go home with me?" She said "No." He then cut her throat with a jack-knife, inflicting a fatal wound, drenching the infant with her blood. The alarm was given and Blodgett was arrested. No reason was assigned for the act. Deceased was forty years of age, and leaves five children, whose ages vary from sixteen months to twenty-three years.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN CLOSED.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Jan. 31.—The cold weather of the past two days has frozen Broad Lake at this point.

TAKING THE WHITE VEIL.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 31.—Miss Rosa Sands, daughter of Rear Admiral Sands, United States Navy, now in charge of the Naval Observatory at Washington, yesterday received the white veil of the nuns of the Order of the Visitation, at Mount De Sales Convent, Baltimore County. A very large [illegible]

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

A PROTRACTED DIVORCE SUIT—THE THEATRES AND THE PRESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Jan 12, 1874.

Two years or more ago I wrote you of the divorce suit between the Prince De Beauffremont and his wife, *née* Valentine De Chimay, a case of high-life scandal which has had its hour of celebrity. Yet it has long since lost the freshness of novelty, and few of the journals now follow the Princess in her struggles to be freed from her lord and master. The marriage was not long a happy one. As I wrote you long ago, the love-letters of the Prince were like those in *Ruy Blas*, where one writes to the gentle Inez:

"*Il fait grand vent, Madame, et j'ai tué six loups.*"

The love-letters of De Beauffremont were of this character. On his return from Mexico his first letter to his wife was to inquire where she had put his shirts. This was the first news the Princess had of her husband's return from the war. An application for separation was then refused, but was finally agreed to by the Prince on the understanding that he was to have the greater portion of his wife's property. He then led a joyous life for a time, and very soon wanted more money. By his own act the separation was rendered null, and the Princess sued for a divorce. Since that time there have been any number of legal battles. Having proof that the Prince had done a hundred things which would justify a divorce, Madame tried to get the facts of his life before the courts, but in this she was checked by an opposition. M. De Beauffremont did not want his secrets brought out in a court of law. An order to stop this proceeding was obtained by him, and the Princess then had to turn her attention to fighting this. Before the first Chamber, some months ago, she got judgment in her favor and leave to bring the acts of her gay spouse before the courts. A rich mess of scandal has been prepared. The Prince appealed against this judgment; it was carried to the higher court, which, yesterday, confirmed the judgment of the former. The energetic lady has to start afresh, therefore, but with this in her favor, that she has won the right to plead justification, and to show why she is called upon, as an honest woman, to demand a divorce. If there are any further means for causing delay the Prince will use them, not that he loves his wife or wants to live with her, but the Princess Valentine De Chimay inherited a very large fortune and the management of this is a matter of some consequence to Prince De Beuffremont, Colonel of Hussars.

THE DEMI-MONDE IN THE COURTS.

I noticed some days since a lawsuit gained by Cora Pearl, and now another member of the demi-monde, who was enriched during the marvelous days of prosperity under the Empire, has been equally successful. Some years ago Mlle. Francine Cellier was almost as famous in her way as Cora Pearl. When M. Haussmann was rebuilding Paris she, like hundreds of others, put her savings in real estate and gained so much by her speculations that she bought a house worth some six or seven hundred thousand francs. This was leased to a draper, a clause in the lease stating that the house was to be used solely for the sale of cloths. Then came the Republic and the general prostration of trade, and the draper found himself forced to retrench. He therefore asked leave to sublet to M. Duval, to establish one of his popular restaurants. Owing to a bonus paid by M. Duval, Mlle. Cellier agreed to change the lease so as to admit a restaurant. Then M. Duval retired, or refused to renew his lease, and the draper found a very good tenant in M. Godchau, the great ready-made clothing man. This did not please Mlle. Cellier, who sued the draper on the ground that ready-made clothing was not "a restaurant or tissues," (cloths.) The court thought as much, and hence gave judgment in favor of the lady, much to the disgust of the defendant's counsel, who cried: "*Nous avons bien de la peine à comprendre tout d'horreur chez Mlle. Cellier pour les culottes.*" As this was done to appear in the journals the pleasure of victory was destroyed for the lady. Speaking of M. Duval above reminds me that he was before another tribunal the same day. At the time of his affair with Cora Pearl, when he shot himself in her house, he was under what the French call an interdiction; that is, he was prevented from using, or wasting, as the case may be, his patrimony. He said that his mother had married a bad man, and that she had conspired with his father-in-law to rob him of the millions left by his father. There appears to be a great deal of truth in this assertion, but after his scandal no one pitied him. Ever since, he has been fighting hard to get his property, and has been living meanwhile in poverty, often in want. Finally he broke down; he could stand it no longer. It was entire submission, with riches and luxury, or obstinacy and want, and he at length gave way. His mother now gives him a certain amount of money, and is to marry him at once to the wife she chose for him some years ago. Yesterday the suits were withdrawn, an agreement having been arrived at between the parties.

A GREAT CRIME.

A great crime, almost as horrible as that of Troppmann, has been committed in the canton of Limours, Seine-et-Oise, almost at the gates of Paris. Within a few months eight persons have been assassinated, all about 6 o'clock in the evening, all in the same manner, and all apparently by the same hand. Two maiden ladies were the victims the other day. After knocking his victims senseless, the assassin cuts their throats until the head is nearly severed from the body. No clue has yet been obtained which could put the Police upon the trail of this wholesale murderer, but the best detectives of Paris have gone out to Rambouillet, and are busily engaged in working up the case.

THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

Yesterday there was a grand reception at the French Academy, when M. De Loménie was installed into the chair of the late Prosper Merimée. The speech of this gentleman was interesting and original, and hence a little out of the usual order of academic addresses. True, the object being to sing the praises and to recount the virtues of his predecessor, M. De Loménie had an unusually good subject in Merimée, but, aside from this consideration, a great deal can be said about one whose life and works were so well known, and one so generally admired. Jules Sandeau replied, and he also made a capital speech. The Immortals are decidedly improving. Several gentlemen have brought their names forward for vacant chairs, and among them may be mentioned A. Dumas, H. Taine, M. Beulé, and Ed. About. I am told that Dumas and Beulé stand a fair chance of election, and if any one has to *faire antichambre* for a few years longer it will probably be About. He is not at all popular as a literary man, and his politics do not exactly accord with the generally-received opinions of the academicians as a body.

THE THEATRES AND THE PRESS.

[illegible]

against the exorbitant demands of prima donnas is beginning to be discussed here, but I don't think much will come from it. Perhaps the best way is to make more prima donnas, and thus create a rivalry. This may not be so difficult a thing after all. We find that Sweden and Norway abounds in fine voices, and if a few managers were to combine it is probable a number of fine singers could be found and educated in a few years' time. We have a Swedish quartet of ladies here now, and their singing is very remarkable. Another campaign has been begun against the system of free entrances for the press, and it is proposed to do away with this, leaving the journals to pay for their seats and the managers to pay for their *réclames*. It has been found that the journals give more than they receive, while the managers suffer from the abuse of the privilege by unauthorized persons. The secret of this matter will not be understood in America unless the conditions are stated. Every American journalist has wondered, I presume, how French papers could live with so few advertisements. Very few have more than half a page, or say two columns. The paying income comes from what are called *réclames*, or paid criticisms, for which the journal receives twenty francs a line. A very short theatrical notice, therefore, comes to a hundred dollars. The notices of new pieces, or *premières*, are generally presumed to pay the manager for all the seats he gives the journal during the run of the piece. Some managers prefer to pay by the month, and hence give a thousand francs per month for a certain amount of matter about their theatres. If all were paid for at the price of the *réclames* each journal would make two or three thousand francs more per month, perhaps. Such is the calculation, but I doubt whether the plan would succeed as well as its promoters think. The large journals, which are well paid by the month, are satisfied now, and if the change were made they would get the bulk of the *réclames*, while their smaller confrères would be left out entirely. The free-entrance system is horribly abused here, for nearly every day one can buy a *loge* from a French reporter for a five-franc piece. He gets them on the authority of his journal, then sells them for his own profit.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

THE CLEVELAND FIRE—THE INSURANCES.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 31.—The losses by the fire last night are about the same as were stated this morning, with the exception of Messrs. Adams & Goodwiller, clothiers, who lose about $30,000 on stock, the damage being by water.

The following are the companies having policies on the property destroyed: Howard, of New-York; Merchants', of Newark, N. J.; Pennsylvania Fire, Lemar, of New-York; Franklin, of Philadelphia; Home, of New-York; Exchange, of New-York; Faneuil Hall, of Boston; Lancashire, of England; Lycoming, of Pennsylvania; Black River, of Watertown, N. Y.; London Assurance; Girard, of Philadelphia; Orient, of Hartford; Lorillard, of New-York; National, of Philadelphia; Royal, of England; Phœnix, of Hartford; Commercial Union, of London; Narragansett; Insurance Company of North America, and Williamsburg, of New-York, $5,000 each; Queen's Insurance Company, of London and Liverpool; National, of Hartford; North British; Royal, of Liverpool; Rhode Island Association; Queen's Fire Insurance, of London and Liverpool, and American, of Philadelphia, $10,000 each; Glenn's Falls, of New-York, $15,000; Insurance Company of North America, $7,500; Imperial, of London, $13,000; Fire Association of Philadelphia, $15,000; Phoenix, of Brooklyn, $6,000; German-American, of New-York, $14,000; Continental, of New-York, $15,000; Hartford, of Hartford, $14,000; Underwriters' Agency, of New-York, $15,000; London, Liverpool, and Globe, $20,000. It is believed the fire was the work of an incendiary.

OTHER FIRES.

A fire occurred in Trefethern's new wooden block in Kittery Village, N. H., yesterday morning, in consequence of a defective flue in Odd-fellows' Hall, which is in the upper stories. The occupants of the block are Lewis & Brooks, grocers; Henderson & Co., druggists; Henry Trefethern, clothing; James B. Trefethern, drug store, and the Post-office; also an exhibition hall on the second floor. The building was damaged to the extent of $2,000 or $3,000. Insurance, $10,000 on building and contents in New-York and Hartford companies.

A fire originating in Lacroix's grocery store, at the corner of Josephine and Dryades streets, New-Orleans, yesterday destroyed eight buildings. The loss is $50,000, and is partly insured in local companies.

A fire at Holyoke, Mass., Friday night destroyed the dye-house of D. Mackintosh, with all its contents. The loss amounts to $5,000, mostly insured.

VESSELS ASHORE ON THE NORTH COAST.

EASTPORT, Me., Jan. 31.—Several vessels are reported ashore between here and Jamesport. The revenue cutter Mosswood, of this station, is at Jamesport, assisting vessels which are ashore there. The crews of vessels ashore at Grand Menan Island were badly frozen. In the Willie Maud a lady and child nine months old had to remain on the beach all night. The vessels reported went ashore in the snow-storm on Sunday night.

THE WAITE-WALLER POLYGAMY TRIAL.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 31.—In the Waite-Waller polygamy trial, yesterday, the prosecution rested their case, having put in evidence showing that the defendant left a handkerchief in Pictou marked "Carrie M. Waite," and also a bottle of medicine which is identified as having been put up for her by the druggist here. Letters from his wife to John Waller were read, which mention that she was living with the people who have testified that Mrs. Waite was the individual. The defense opened by citing cases of mistaken identity, arguing that the evidence does not prove the identity of Carrie M. Waite and Catherine Waller.

APPREHENDED INDIAN OUTRAGES.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 31.—Great apprehensions are expressed by the owners of large herds whose cattle range between the North and South Platte and the settlers who live north of the Union Pacific Railroad and on the Republican, of a general raid from Red Cloud's and Spotted Tail's bands of Sioux, and from the Cheyennes, Dacotahs, Arrapahoes, and other tribes combined. The supply of beef furnished to these Indians being nearly or quite exhausted, and there being no money with which to purchase more, they must depredate on the settlements or starve. These bands number over 30,000, and they would laugh at the handful of cavalry at Fort Fetterman and Fort Laramie.

ENGINE EXPLOSION—TWO MEN KILLED.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 31.—An engine exploded its boiler in front of the Stouffville Station, on the Toronto and Nipissing Railway, at 11 o'clock this morning. Two firemen were instantly killed, and one other man was considerable injured. The station and freight-shed were badly damaged, the roofs being completely blown off.

REPORTED INDIAN MASSACRE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 31.—A dispatch states that twenty men, engaged in chopping wood near Fort Rice, Dakota Territory, were murdered by Sioux Indians early in the week.

CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—Fritz Heidenblut has made a confession of the murder of Kuhnle, the German [illegible]

ITALY.

BLESSINGS OF TRANQUILLITY—METROPOLITAN DISCOVERIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874.

If the waters of French and Spanish politics were as free as the Italian from the disturbing influences which have so long made them turbid, the quiet of Europe, both present and prospective, would be more thoroughly assured. While in other parts there is a general "rile," here the lees are gradually settling to the bottom. There is, to be sure, an agitation for the establishment of "universal suffrage;" but the discussion has not yet taken very threatening proportions, and the prospect is that those who keep the door will think a good while before they open it wide enough to let in the uninstructed rabble. For a long time yet there will be much more profit in talking and acting to the end to stimulate and strengthen, or make more profound, the sense of duties and needs, than in brawling loudly about popular "rights." Less disturbed with anxieties than they were a little while back, the Italian Government and nation are left free to carry out plans of necessary reform, and make more nearly what it should be this capital city. The work of improvement here is going on with more energy than before, and this year promises to bring in its progress more noticeable results than any of the two or three before, which have been those more of preparation than of actual accomplishment. In the new quarters great masses of buildings are lifting themselves above the piles of *débris*, whether of modern rubbish or ancient ruins. The end of the present twelvemonth will see the important improvement of the Via Nazionale carried out, and transit from the centre of the city to the principal suburb will be greatly facilitated.

THE RIVER TIBER.

The question of the embankment of the Tiber, and the regulation of its course, which has been in discussion for two or three years, seems now to have reached that point at which some practical action may be looked for. So many projects have been submitted that the members of the commission have been a good deal bewildered, and they have been, up to the present, in doubt which plan to choose. One design, which has on paper a very taking look, is that of changing the course of the river by carrying it in a straight channel from the Milvian Bridge along under the elevation of Monte Mario to the Castle of St. Angelo, a distance of about two miles. The new trench would have its *embouchure* below the existing bridge, which takes its name from the castle, and the crooked channel above, as far as the Ponte Milvias, would be filled up, or converted into a vast covered cloaca, to form part of the general system of drainage of the city. Great calculations are made, and have for centuries been made, upon the wealth of art-treasures to be found in the bed of this part of the Tiber, and various companies have offered to take, on certain conditions, the direction of the search. The enterprise is as purely speculative as that of any of the last gold or silver mine projects put on the market. The result of any such hunt in the bottom of the Tiber is extremely problematical. Many objects of value may be found, or, on the other hand, not enough to pay for the rough labor of the draining and trenching. But whatever may be the result, a band is soon to be put to the work.

NEW DISCOVERIES.

In various parts of Rome, where excavations for opening streets and buildings are going on, from time to time masses of the remains of ancient structures are uncovered and fragments of statues, columns, *ampolle*, and other objects of antiquity are thrown out. Nearly the whole area of Rome within the walls has a superficial covering ranging in thickness from ten to thirty or forty feet. Under this layer, which has been accumulating for twelve or fifteen hundred years, are laid up, as in a vast storehouse, the broken symbols of empire, which, if ever brought to light in the great changes which are yet to be made here, will add new illustrations to the history of Rome's great day of power. The archæologists are kept pretty busy watching the diggers and taking note of whatever they bring to the surface. The German society is the most active, and with the experience of an institution long established is best fitted to take the lead in examinations and judgments which require the utmost degree of historical and classical learning. The rooms of the society, on the Capitol Hill, are well furnished with cabinets and a library illustrating its studies, and all the discussions are carried on, as well as its transactions printed, in the language of this country.

EXCAVATIONS IN THE FORUM.

The excavations in the Roman Forum continue, under the supervision of the Government, and thereby progress is made in the direction of the Arch of Titus, along the Via Sacra, and the broken walls of the Palace of the Cæsars. Much has been done within a few years to let light into the long-covered-up chambers of this vast ruin; although more than had yet been uncovered still remains buried under the earth—deposits of many centuries. Thursdays and Sundays are the days set apart for the visits of the public, and the throng of carriages at the entrance is sometimes so great as to give an observer the impression that Agrippina has come back to the imperial habitation and is holding drawing-room. It is one of the places where foreigners love to congregate, to muse among broken masonry upon the glories of the past, and contrast the realities of our actual life with those of an exhausted civilization. Indeed, the hammering and tinkering of modern improvement, and the movement of its busy life, have taken away from Rome its old character of the "silent city" of Byron and Washington Allston. And no one can answer for the changes that fifty or even twenty more years may bring.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL LIFE.

It is safe to say that the hotel accommodations of Rome have been more than doubled during the past half dozen years. It is a proof that foreigners have no intention of giving up the "Eternal City" as a place of Winter residence, whether it be under the rule of Pope or King. There are no inns here so large as two or three modern ones in Paris, or several of those built of late years in London. But there are half a dozen in Rome either enlarged upon the old foundations, or newly built, which will compare with most of the hotels in Europe. To the rest another has just been added, which has taken the name of the "Albergo del Quirinale," and it was opened with a public dinner of "inauguration"—for that is the high-sounding word—at which about one hundred and fifty persons sat down. The Mayor of Rome and most of the members of the Municipal Council, with the representatives of the leading London journals and THE NEW-YORK TIMES, were among the company. As the hotels are filled with English-speaking guests, publicity through the foreign press is held of most account. Signor Costanzi, the proprietor of the new hotel, is now the [illegible] ments in Rome—the Hotel de Russie, the Albergo del Quirinale, and the great house which bears his own name. He is able to lodge in these hostelries from a thousand to twelve hundred persons. He is the Paran Stevens of the hotel proprietors of Rome, and, so far, is the author of his own fortune. After the account with the banker is settled, there is nothing in which foreign visitors are more interested than in the quality of the inns which are to be their homes, and upon which their comfort is to depend during a Roman sojourn of several weeks, or months. With a little experience, the traveler learns to be distrustful of the reports as to healthiness or unhealthiness of one or another hotel. An interested and busy agent in another city is able to do much to damage the reputation of the best house; as there are enough thoughtless persons, unacquainted with facts, who are ready to catch up and repeat the first rumor that salutes their ears. The hotels of Rome are now about equally distributed between positions on the hills, or on the general level of the city, and each person, according to his taste, prejudice or caprice, is left to choose among them. So much is said for the benefit of those interested in the matter.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—1 A. M.—The barometer continues high in the northern portion of the United States, and it has risen slightly on the Atlantic coast. It is lowest, but has risen slightly in the South-west. No decided change of temperature has been reported during the past twenty-our hours. Clear or fair weather, with north-westerly to north-easterly winds, prevails in the districts on the Atlantic coast. Cloudy weather and light rains are reported from the Lower Mississippi Valley and Tennessee, and thence westward to Indian Territory. North-easterly winds and light snow are reported from the Central Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys. Light and gentle variable winds and partly cloudy weather prevail in the lake region, and thence westward to the Upper Missouri Valley.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-east continued cold and generally clear weather will prevail, with light to gentle winds and rising barometer.

For the Middle States clear or fair weather and low temperature during the day, followed by cloudy weather and northerly to easterly winds.

For the South Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather, with north-easterly to south-easterly winds, and but slight changes of temperature.

For the Gulf States and thence northward to the Ohio Valley, generally cloudy weather and light rains, with north-easterly winds, veering to southerly.

For the Ohio Valley, and thence westward to Kansas and Nebraska, and northward to Michigan, cloudy weather and light snow, with north-easterly to south-easterly winds and rising temperature.

For the lower lake region, continued high barometer, with light to fresh variable winds and increasing cloudiness, followed by light snow during Sunday night.

For the northern portion of the upper lake region and Minnesota, falling barometer, with easterly to southerly winds and with cloudy or fair weather.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK.

The following is an abstract of the Central Park Meteorological Department report for the week ending at 1 P. M. Jan. 31, 1874: Barometer—Mean, 30.137 inches; maximum at 9 A. M. Jan. 26, 30.532 inches; minimum at 2 P. M. Jan. 28, 29.541 inches; range .991 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 27.7°; maximum at 4 P. M. Jan. 28, 44°; minimum at 6 A. M. Jan. 26, 12°; range, 32°. Jan. 28, rain from 1:30 A. M. to 1:15 P. M.; amount of water, .13 inch. Total amount of water for week, —; Jan. 31, a slight snow in the morning. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,809 miles.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 22°; 6 A. M., 18°; 9 A. M., 20°; 12 M., 21°; 3 P. M., 24°; 6 P. M., 22°; 9 P. M., 20°; 12 P. M., 19°; average, 20¾°; weekly average, 28 2-7°.

A FAMILY ATTACKED BY RUFFIANS—THE HUSBAND KILLED AND WIFE WOUNDED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 31.—On Wednesday night, just after dark three men entered the residence of an old man named McCullister, at Dover, in Pope County, and commenced firing, killing McCullister and shooting his wife in the arm, which was afterward amputated. One of the parties attempted to cut McCullister's throat after he was shot, but was beaten off by two young sons of the murdered man, aged respectively thirteen and fifteen years. About this time another son obtained a shot-gun and fired upon the intruders, wounding one of them. They all then left, but one was afterward arrested, and the officers are in pursuit of the others. The affair seems to have grown out of an old feud existing between McCullister and the attacking party.

FALL OF A RAILROAD BRIDGE.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 31.—While the new iron bridge over the Winooski River, near Waterbury, was being tested this afternoon by Gov. Smith, Superintendent Hobart, and the railroad officials, the western span fell into the river a distance of thirty feet, carrying with it four cars loaded with iron, and weighing 213 tons. Two laborers, one standing on the car, and the other on the bridge, also went down, but fortunately escaped death. The collar-bone of one was broken, while the other received only slight contusions. The accident was due to the breaking of the lower chord of the span, which is thought to have been caused by a defect in the iron. The loss, which is heavy, falls upon the contractor, Mr. Hewins, of Boston, the bridge not having been accepted by the railroad company. The bridge was of the pattern known as the Pratt plan.

THE WAITE-WALLER CASE.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 31.—In the Waite-Waller case the defense introduced but little testimony. Two witnesses testified that they had seen a woman with the defendant who closely resembled her, and a barber testified that her hair could not be dyed. The argument for the defense was simply that the proof of the marriage to Waller had not been put in, and that her identity was not established. The attorney dwelt upon the improbability of any woman acting so foolishly if she were concerting a plan to cheat her husband.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 31.—The physicians who left Philadelphia on Thursday to make an autopsy of the Siamese twins at Mount Airy, reached Greensboro yesterday. They stated that their proceedings at Mount Airy would be kept secret until their return to Philadelphia. It is generally conceded that the physicians have agreed to pay a considerable sum for the privilege of making the autopsy, and that it will be done in the most private manner possible.

THE KANSAS SENATORSHIP NOT YET DECIDED.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 31.—In the joint convention of the Kansas Legislature, to-day, for the election of a United States Senator, the fourth ballot taken resulted as follows; Stover, 27; Plumb, 25; Phillips, 16; Harvey, 22, and Hudson, 18. The rest were scattering.

THE EVANS CASE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 31.—The Judge delivered a lengthy charge to the jury in the Evans case this morning. After being out three hours the jury rendered a verdict for the State for $125,033 [illegible] The claim was for $264,000. Evans will be remanded [illegible]

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND.

SPEECHES OF CANDIDATES FOR PARLIAMENT—THOMAS HUGHES AT MARYLEBONE—MR. AYRTON AT THE TOWER HAMLETS.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—A meeting of the Liberals, who supported Mr. Thomas Hughes, was held at Marylebone last night.

Mr. Hughes delivered a long address, in the course of which he declared himself in favor of a co-operative association of working men. Prof. Goldwin Smith also addressed the meeting, giving his cordial support to the views of Mr. Hughes.

The differences between Mr. Hughes and Mr. Daniel Grant, who was nominated by the other branch of the Liberals, on Wednesday night, continues, rendering the return of the Conservative candidate probable.

Right Hon. Acton Smee Ayrton addressed a large assemblage in the Tower Hamlets last evening. The meeting was very disorderly, and Mr. Ayrton was compelled several times to suspend his remarks by fighting among his hearers.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE AT BARNSTABLE—HENRY JAMES AT TAUNTON.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, who is a Liberal Conservative and supporter of Mr. Disraeli, spoke at Barnstable, last night. He pointed to the dissension between John Bright and Mr. Forster on the education question, and spoke of the differences in the Cabinet on the question of Church disestablishment.

Mr. Henry James, in an address at Taunton, said that Sir George Jessel, Sir John Duke Coleridge, Mr. Vernon Harcourt, and himself advised Mr. Gladstone last Spring, when he again took office, that it was not necessary for him to be re-elected to Parliament. All the gentlemen mentioned are well known as distinguished lawyers.

MR. GLADSTONE'S REPORTED VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Notwithstanding the recent denial of the report that Mr. Gladstone was summoned before the Court of Queen's Bench for not standing for re-election, a letter appears in the *Times* this morning circumstantially declaring that notice of a writ issued out of the court was served on the Premier previous to the dissolution of Parliament.

DISTURBANCES IN GREENWICH AND DEPTFORD—APPREHENSIONS OF TROUBLE WHEN MR. GLADSTONE SPEAKS.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—While Conservative meetings were in progress in Greenwich last evening they were attacked by parties of men, and the Conservative candidates who were speaking were compelled to stop.

There was also a very disorderly meeting in Deptford last evening.

There are apprehensions of disturbances in Greenwich this afternoon, when Mr. Gladstone speaks. It is said the thoroughfares of the borough will be closed one hour before Mr. Gladstone commences his address, and that the troops will be confined to their barracks.

The Premier is announced to speak at another open-air meeting at New-Cross on Monday next.

MR. GLADSTONE AT GREENWICH—30,000 PEOPLE ASSEMBLED TO HEAR HIM.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Fully 30,000 persons were on the ground at Greenwich this afternoon when Mr. Gladstone made his speech. Much opposition was manifested to the Premier, but the crowd in the main was good natured.

MR. GLADSTONE'S DEFENSE—ADDRESS BY MR. DISRAELI—HE DENOUNCES THE ACTS OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Mr. Gladstone, in his address at Greenwich this afternoon, replied to the various accusations that had been made against him by the Conservatives, and defended his use of the patronage attaching to his office.

Mr. Disraeli also addressed a large assemblage at Aylesbury to-day. He said the dissolution of Parliament was an act of black treachery, which Mr. Gladstone learned from the tactics of the Ashantees. The financial proposals of the Government were a bribe to secure success in the coming elections, and were also fallacious and unjust. A deficiency would be caused by the promised remission of taxation which would make necessary even more vexatious and burdensome taxation. The inattention of the Government to foreign politics has led the nation into costly wars, ignominious treaties, and sham arbitrations.

JOHN BRIGHT VINDICATES GLADSTONE.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—John Bright spoke at an enthusiastic meeting of his constituents in Birmingham to-night. He devoted much time to a vindication of the legislation obtained by the Gladstone Ministry, which legislation Mr. Disraeli, in a recent speech, characterized as harassing, and recapitulated the various abuses which it had abolished.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE REUTER CONCESSIONS—WHY THEY WERE REVOKED.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Post*, says the Shah has made an explanation to the foreign powers regarding the annulment of the concession to Baron Reuter. He says responses to inquiries made while he was in Europe led him to believe that the undertaking would not receive the necessary financial support; therefore, six months' grace, which was urgently requested before the commencement of the work, was refused.

THE GOLD COAST—THE BRITISH TROOPS AT THE PRAH.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Information has been received from the Gold Coast that the main force under Sir Garnet Wolesley reached the River Prah on the 1st of January. The advance guard penetrated thirteen miles beyond the Prah.

SPAIN.

PROFFERED SURRENDER OF BILBOA.

BAYONNE, Jan. 31.—The Carlist Junta here announces that the municipality of Bilboa have offered to surrender that city in a week, but the insurgents refuse to grant more than four days before making an attack.

GEN. MARTINEZ SENT TO PRISON.

MADRID, Jan 31.—Gen. Martinez Campos has been arrested and sent to prison.

FRANCE.

BISMARCK AND THE ULTRAMONTANES.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—*L'Union* (newspaper) says that Prince Bismarck recently addressed some observations to the British Government relative to the attitude of the Ultramontanes [illegible]

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE SWALLOWS.

Ah! swallows, is it so?
Did loving lingering Summer, whose slow pace
Tarried among late blossoms, loth to go,
Gather the darkening cloud-wraps round her face
And weep herself away in last week's rain?
Can no new sunlight waken her again?
"Yes," one pale rose ablow
Has answered from the trellised lane;
The flickering swallows answer "No."

From out the dim gray sky
The arrowy swarm breaks forth and specks the air,
While, one by one, birds wheel and float and fly,
And now are gone, then suddenly are there;
Till lo the heavens are empty of them all.
Oh fly, fly south, from leaves that fade and fall,
From shivering flowers that die;
Free swallows, fly from Winter's thrall,
Ye who can give the gloom good-bye.

But what for us who stay
To bear the winds and watch the boughs grow black,
And in the soddened mornings, day by day,
Count what lost sweets bestrew the nightly track
Of frost-foot Winter trampling towards his throne?
Swallows, who have the sunlight for your own,
Fly on your sunward way;
For you has January buds new-blown,
For us the snows and gloom and grey.

On, on, beyond our reach,
Swallows, with but your longing for a guide:
Let the hills rise, let the waves tear the beach,
Ye will not balk your course nor turn aside,
But find the palms and twitter in the sun.
And well for them whose eager wings have won
The longed-for goal of light;
But what of them in twilights dun
Who long but have no wings for flight?
—*Augusta Webster.*

BERTHE'S WEDDING-DAY.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "PATTY."

I.

"Good-night, my well-beloved—in a week's time, my wife!"

François Garaye is so much taller than his betrothed that he has to bend down to kiss pretty Berthe's plump, rosy cheeks.

She puts one arm round his neck to hold him fast while she fixes a little sprig of myrtle in front of his gendarme cap.

"Wear it till our wedding-day," she whispers; and this time François kisses the lips which have come so near his own.

"Good-night, *ma chérie.*" He waves his cap and turns away.

Berthe Duval stands at the cottage door, and looks after her lover. The whitewashed green-shuttered cottage is in the midst of a hilly wooded park. Matthieu Duval is *concierge* to the Châtelain of Villequier, and this cottage is his home, though he spends most of his time up at the Château, while the Villequier family stay so long away in Italy.

Berthe would like to walk a little way with François, but he will not let her come even so far as the park gates with him; the rain is falling heavily, and the path is already half under water; for though the park of Villequier is lovely and romantic, full of upland glades sequestered by lofty forest trees, the central part where the cottages are built forms a basin at the foot of circling hills, and the brilliantly green grass around is rarely parched, even in fierce Summer heat.

Matthieu Duval is crippled with rheumatism, and so is Tonine, his old pinched wife, and Tonine's eyes are dim; but Berthe is plump and rosy, and her blue eyes are clear and bright as they follow her lover through the park.

Clear and bright; but there is a tender timid sadness in them now which fits in with the scene around her, with the falling rain, the pendent, heavily soaked leafage on the tall trees. Still François Garaye's last words, and the bright honest look that went with them, ought not to have brought so heavy a shadow across the face of his betrothed.

Berthe is conscious of this. She strains her eyes against the gathering darkness, so that she may follow François' rapid firm steps through the trees. He has reached the bank of the little river which runs through the park, and as he follows its winding she loses sight of him. No, there he is again! He must have come back—he is nearer to her than he was when she lost sight of him; he stands a moment or two waving his gendarme cap, and then vanishes.

Berthe shudders from head to foot. "How white his face was!" she says.

She goes into the cottage, trembling strangely; her hands are so cold that she crouches over the hearth and warms them.

"Berthe," a fretful voice sounds out of the dark fireside, "what ails thee? Thou art as white as the wall is. François is a fool to keep thee out in rain like this; he will spoil his uniform, and thou wilt have an ague. Our river is harmful in the rainy season, and thou knowest it well."

Berthe keeps such unusual silence that her mother's head sinks yet more on one shoulder, and her little watery grey eyes open as wide as possible.

Berthe cannot laugh or even speak; her heart is each moment growing heavier. Why did she obey François? Why did she not go with him as far as possible? Where does this horrible cold terror spring from that grasps at her heart like a hand of ice? Is something evil happening to François?

She raises herself and looks round. She even goes once more to the door and looks out. "It is a foolish fancy," she says; but she cannot for all that shake it off; and even when she goes to bed she wakens suddenly from her troubled sleep and cries out in a wild frightened voice:

"François! oh, my François! shall I never see thee again?"

That night the rain never ceases; it keeps falling with a stealthy sound, but still that sound is audible, filling the night with unrest, and making it impossible for one wakened from sleep to slumber again. Berthe lies with widely opened eyes, now shivering as the remembrance of her last night's terror comes back, now in pitying thought of homeless wanderers shrinking beneath the soaking rain, and always through every thought she sees her François and the pale face her last look had shown her between the trees.

II.

It is a very bright morning after the rain; the sun is drinking eagerly at every leaf of the tall forest trees, and even at the dripping grass-blades.

François had told Berthe that business would keep him all day in Caudebec; so she must not expect him. And Berthe had smiled to herself. She knew that her lover's business was the completion of his *mobilier*—the finishing touches in the way of decoration to the two rooms in the Gendarmerie which she was henceforth to inhabit as Madame Garaye. It was hard to get through a day without François; since the young people have been promised some six months back, François has gone out to Villequier every day, for the good gendarmes of Caudebec have a tranquil life of it.

Berthe feels happier this morning, but she is pale from her wakeful night. Tonine looks at her daughter when they all sit down to the mid-day meal of soup and bread.

"*Eh bien! Ma fille!* thou dost not look like a bride. Thy cheeks are as white as a June lily."

"Bah! bah!" Matthieu laughs in his fat way. "She will grow rosy enough when she hears our gendarme on the road by and by."

Berthe smiles, but there is little of the old sunshine in her eyes.

"François is not coming to-day," she says gravely.

"Not coming? Bah! What hast thou said to vex him? It is ill done to quarrel so near the marriage-day."

Berthe looks uneasy, half ready to cry. She knows that she has not quarreled, but what [illegible] It is useless to [illegible] besides, he does not give her the chance. He drags his long, stiff legs out of the cottage; he is going up to the château again. He and Tonine wonder sometimes why their limbs have stiffened so early, and why they are so often racked with pain. Down in the village and in the town of Caudebec, only three miles away, their neighbors and gossips are strong and healthy. The simple pair never think that their lord would have done well to build his cottages in somewhat less of a morass—for on the heights beside the château there is plenty of dry ground.

As Matthieu steps outside the cottage door he finds himself face to face with two gendarmes. One of them—a broad, big fellow, with a dark, coarse face—Matthieu knows very well; he is a comrade of Berthe's lover, and François has often brought him with him to the cottage, and calls him "*mon gros* Jacob," and teases him till Matthieu thinks the stout man loses patience; but the other gendarme is a stranger, and Matthieu sees in an instant that he is Jacob's superior. He is a tall, dark, slight man, who looks frail and delicate beside his burly companion.

"*Bon jour*, Monsieur;" the stranger raises his cap, and so does Matthieu. "Are you Matthieu Duval?"

"At your service, Monsieur," and the caps are raised again.

"Well, then," the stranger goes on, "I have a question to ask you. Is our comrade François Garaye here?" He puts the question in a coaxing, mysterious way, at which Matthieu's blue eyes open roundly.

"Here? No, Monsieur, *ma foi!* At this time? No." Matthieu smiles, and looks over his shoulder into the cottage. "Even our young lass never expects him till evening."

The tall thin man gives a significant glance at Jacob, and Matthieu looks, too, to see what they are meaning.

"Why, how pale is Monsieur Jacob!" he says. "*Diable!* come in and sit down, Messieurs."

When the gendarmes follow Matthieu into the cottage they only find Tonine there. Berthe did not hear what was said, but through the window she has caught a glimpse of Monsieur Jacob. She does not like him; he always stares at her in a manner which is insufferable, and she cannot tell François, because Jacob is his friend. The only cloud that hangs over her future life in Caudebec is that this fat, staring Jacob Leduc will also inhabit the Gendarmerie.

"Sit ye down," Matthieu says; then, when they are seated, "You have a reason for coming here to seek François Garaye?"

He looks at the broad, dark face, but Jacob's eyes are fixed on his superior.

The tall, thin official bows to Matthieu. "I will explain to Monsieur. I arrive at Caudebec yesterday from Rouen, and this morning I inspect our force, and I find that one name does not answer to the muster-roll. I inquire the reason for this, and I learn from my excellent friend"—he looks at Jacob—"that François Garaye, the second in rank at the Gendarmerie of Caudebec, has not been seen since the afternoon of yesterday. I see that my friend"—he lays his fingers on Jacob's dark blue sleeve—"hesitates and looks confused, and I proceed to cross-question. I am seldom baffled." The thin man smacks his lips and sends a glance of conscious merit into the recess where Tonine crouches beside the fire. "My friend Jacob there imparts to me the relations which exist between the said François Garaye and"—the thin man bows politely—"the young lady of the house, and he asks me to be merciful. He says it is the first neglect of which his comrade has been found guilty. In short"—he waves his hand—"he comes here with me, that we may together administer rebuke, and make the simpleton return to his post before his absence is remarked by the townsfolk; for you comprehend, no doubt,"—here the thin gendarme lays a long thin finger on his arched, flexible nose,—"that the town of Caudebec is too precious to be neglected, and that the absence of one of its valiant defenders during a whole night is neglect of a serious nature; and, Monsieur, I am a disciplinarian, as a Police Inspector must always be."

The thin man stops short here, and refreshes himself with a huge pinch of snuff and a red pocket-handkerchief.

Matthieu plunges both hands into his hair, and sits looking stolidly at the gendarme.

The old woman beside the fire has heard every word, and now she gets up stiffly from her chair, and moves like a bent stick out of the kitchen. The thin official smiles, and nudges Jacob ever so little.

Matthieu looks vexed and puzzled.

"I know nothing of he lad, Monsieur," he says, in his broad Norman speech. "I came in late last night, and my wife told me that François Garaye had been here, and that he had gone away—that is all I know."

There is a pause; then Tonine's dragging steps sound on the tiled floor outside. She pushes at the half-opened back door and comes in, followed by Berthe. Berthe is so white that her father's mouth opens at sight of her. The girl's eyes are dilated, she walks up to the stranger, and fixes them on his face.

"Monsieur what is this my mother says? What has been done to François Garaye?"

She never so much as glances at Jacob. She knows where he sits, just beyond the other, with his eyes fixed on the red-tiled floor.

The thin-faced man rises and bows; he begins to smile. "It is the other way, Mademoiselle. I am come to ask you for François Garaye. You and I will have a talk by ourselves." Then his smile fades away beneath the intense expression of those scared eyes; he bends down and whispers to Berthe, "You will serve him best by speaking the truth. He must be reprimanded, but for your sake he shall not be punished."

Berthe puts her hand on the man's arm, and gives him an impatient little push away.

"Father!"—she speaks so hurriedly, so unlike her usual peaceful self, that Matthieu, too, stares at her, and is more perplexed than ever—"dost thou hear this, and canst thou stand idle? Thou knowest François has not been here since seven last night, and they come here to ask for him now. Why dost thou not tell them he went away at seven? Where is he? Why do they seek him here? We know nothing." Her voice rises as she goes on; all her suppressed terror has got free, and is mastering the quiet, gentle girl. "Come—come! I say, all of you, and help me look for him—come!"

She looks round at them all, but there is no answering terror in their faces. Jacob whispers to his comrade, and then a quiet nod is exchanged between the two gendarmes; the thin-faced superior puts his hand on Matthieu's shoulder, and bends down to whisper in his ear.

Tonine stands clinging to the blackened dresser, above which are four ranges of gay-colored plates. She sees that the terror which sways her daughter is not shared by Matthieu. She looks from one to the other with her dull bleared eyes, striving to gather in what is meant. When her eyes reach the face of Jacob she sees there for an instant the same scared pale horror that has mastered Berthe. But even while she gathers this in, Jacob's expression changes, and the stout gendarme is looking at her daughter with profound sympathy in his face.

Berthe opens the door, and looks impatiently at the three silent men.

"Come!" she says again, then she passes quickly out of sight.

"Monsieur"—the thin gendarme draws a breath of relief—"it will be better to follow Mademoiselle, and tell her the conclusion at which we have arrived. The poor girl must not waste pity on a faithless lover." He looks at Matthieu, but Duval sits in scowling silence. "You see, Madame"—the stranger speaks for the first time to Tonine—"it is evident that the young man has departed, no one knows where. Well then, there is only one reason to be found for his departure. I have thought profoundly over the affair, but there seems no reason so likely as that which my friend Jacob suggested to me this morning; for you understand, a man would not give up so respectable an *état* without a reason. My friend Leduc"—he looks sympathizing—"has grave reason to suppose that François Garaye, for some reason unknown to us, shrank from the fetters of a married life, and therefore François Garaye will not reappear in Caudebec. At your service, Monsieur. I do not wonder at your anger." He raises his hat, and passes out of the cottage in pursuit of Berthe.

III.

The Rue de la Boucherie is certainly not a healthy street; its back windows overlook the small fetid river, which indeed runs under the houses, but the room which Tonine and her daughter have rented ever since Matthieu died is neither small nor close; on the contrary, it is spacious, and has two large pointed windows, with stone seats in the deep recesses.

Matthieu died suddenly in a fit, and his sudden death spared him the consciousness of the ruin of his employers; for the Châtelain de Villequier and his family are scattered in a foreign land now, and their long-possessed home is let to strangers.

Berthe has never recovered from the shock of François Garaye's disappearance and the long illness that followed; but her father's death roused her. She planned the removal to Caudebec with all her former energy, and as long as there was anything to do she seemed to have rallied from the blight which had withered up her youth.

But that excitement soon passed away, the [illegible] girl became again pale and lifeless looking, and the scared glance, which had so terrified her mother at the cottage, showed at times on Berthe's thin face.

"It is an ill wind that blows nobody good," the old woman murmured. "Berthe pines, shut up here in Caudebec, but I have not half the pains and aches I suffered in the cottage. I am surely growing younger. Monsieur Jacob says so, and he is a wise man."

Monsieur Jacob is a constant visitor in the room *au quatrième* Rue de la Boucherie. Berthe always takes her work into one of the arched windows when he comes, and sits sewing on the stone seat there till his visit is over; and yet, although he rarely ventures to address her daughter, Tonine understands the object of the well-to-do gendarme's visits.

She is eager to encourage them. Little by little, fresh meat and white bread, now and then a chicken and a bottle of wine, come in an unexpected way, and eke out the frugal housekeeping of the mother and daughter.

At first Berthe rebels against these gifts, but her mother's infirmities and helplessness close her lips. Little by little, too, her own increasing weakness makes even needle-work irksome. Berthe feels that she is drifting slowly into a destiny, the first thought of which stirred her whole nature to desperate resistance.

Her mother has wept and prayed and scolded and entreated for more than a year, and Jacob Leduc has persevered in his silent, unobtrusive suit, and now at last he is to be rewarded.

On this Sunday Monsieur Jacob has gone home with the mother and daughter, and has eaten with them for the first time; and now he stands, bowing over the hand of Berthe, firmly clasped in his own, for Berthe has just promised to be his wife as soon as the necessary arrangements are made.

Monsieur Jacob raises his head and smiles at his affianced; he is going to kiss her, and Tonine stands by smiling, too, to sanction the action.

She sees the smile die out of the broad, heavy face, she sees the dark, sallow skin change suddenly to a sickly white, and then the old woman's dull, cunning eyes pass on swiftly to her daughter's face. She sees an awful, ghastly terror painted there; the blue eyes are widely dilated, and fix on something which Tonine cannot see; for there is nothing, absolutely nothing, but space on the blank stone wall behind Jacob, and it cannot be Jacob himself who has called up the horror in her daughter's face.

"Is she mad?" the frightened woman asks herself. "Well, if she is, Monsieur Jacob must not find it out."

While Matthieu lived Tonine was looked upon almost as a helpless imbecile; but she has regained the full use of her limbs since she has lived in Caudebec, and her cunning has grown with her strength. Food and drink are the chief things of life to her, and Berthe is only an available means to procure these without labor or anxiety.

"No," she says again to herself, "Monsieur Jacob must not find out anything which could prevent the marriage. *Allons*, Monsieur," she says, in a bantering tone, "as you are to have her altogether soon, you must leave Berthe to me this evening; you see she is not well."

Monsieur is glad to go; he wants to marry Berthe, but he is never at ease in her presence.

"It will be different after marriage," he says, as he goes down the broken staircase; "she will be mine altogether, then, and I shall break her of these moods. I wish I had never seen her!"—and he mutters an oath.

The staircase is certainly very dark and uneven, but the gendarme's face has a heavier scowl on it than this should cause, even when he comes out into the sunshine.

As soon as he departs, Tonine's anger bursts out.

"And is it not enough, then, foolish child, that thou hast flouted and chilled the man by thy haughty moods, but thou must glare as if thou sawest a ghost over Jacob's shoulder? If thou hadst now and then given him so much as a smile he had married thee a year ago."

Her voice falters as she ends, and she crouches into her low chair, set just within the projecting brick fire-place.

Berthe does not speak. She only keeps her eyes fixed on her mother, till Tonine can no longer bear their mute reproach. She begins to rock herself to and fro, and she flings her patched black apron over her head, that she may grumble with impunity.

"Pining and fretting away health and good looks for a *vaurien*—for Jacob says François was a *vaurien*—and then treating an honest man like a dog, and no one may say a word! *Sainte Vierge, c'est fâcheux!*"

All this time Berthe has been trying to speak. She dares not utter all that is in her breast; hard as the task has been she has tried to disbelieve her own suspicions that François was not fairly dealt by. From infancy she has been accustomed to hear her mother's feeble, impotent murmurs, and she has met them as her father met them, with gentle patience.

But though Tonine has been a helpless tyrant, till to-day her tyranny has manifested itself rather in feeble complaints than in severe reproaches.

The changed tone rouses Berthe from the stupor which has been creeping over her day by day since she has lived in Caudebec—rouses her to a sudden and complete awakening.

It is not on the crouching woman in the chair, with her apron over her head, that Berthe gazes so intently; it is on the gleam of light which has fallen on her mother's conduct.

Till now, Berthe has neither thought nor reasoned about Monsieur Jacob and his visits. At first she tried, in a spirit of dumb resistance, to be absent when he came; but she soon yielded to his vigilance, and then, as her health failed, and all resources seemed closed to her, she felt with a sort of half-conscious sullen despair what the end must be. Now, in one startled minute of enlightenment, she sees it all. Her mother has from the first meant her to marry Jacob, although she well knew how Berthe had shrunk from the big gendarme, even at the cottage at Villequier. Something beyond there is, which Berthe strives to see in the flood of light that thus suddenly brings her back to her former mental energy, and she seeks to follow the clue; but as she seeks she feels the black vail falling over her again, and striving hard to keep her newly-gained light, she breaks suddenly into words:

"Hush, my mother! for the love of God do not make my burden heavier. I have promised to marry Jacob Leduc—is not that enough? I have made no promise to love him, and if he is content thou must be so too."

The tone of her daughter's voice startles Tonine; she pulls down her apron and looks at her hurriedly. Berthe has flushed; her eyes are bright, and her lips, too, look full of life; for an instant she is almost the Berthe Duval of two years ago. At this sight all that there is of motherly feeling stirs in the old woman. Tonine struggles up to her feet, and hobbles over the tiled floor to her daughter.

"My Berthe," she says, "don't be angry with thy mother; she is old and foolish, but all she does is for love of thee; only tell her just this, Berthe; tell her why thou hast looked so strangely at Jacob, and why that wild look comes to thy face at—at——"

She fixes her cunning little eyes on the soft, sweet blue eyes of her daughter, and then stands with her mouth wide open, stupefied at the rapid change; for Berthe's color fades as fast as snow melts before the fire, the light dies out of her eyes, and she grows a ghastly white.

"Do not ask me," she says. "I cannot help my looks. Do not notice them, my mother."

IV.

There are Seine pilots dwelling at Villequier, on the quay at the foot of the steep hill which leads up to the château perched atop of the lofty *côte*. The little boat brings passengers from the steamer which plies three times a week between Le Havre and Rouen, and it has just landed its one passenger, a tall, bony, dark-eyed woman, who might well sit for the portrait of Meg Merrilies.

The sailors gathered round her; they have been idle all day, and her face promises pastime.

"*Bon jour, ma mère,*" says Jules Sergent, the biggest and burliest of the pilots, "you are a stranger; you are welcome. What may your business be in Villequier? Command us, we are in authority here."

A shout of laughter from the rest shows her that he is in jest. She mutters a rough word, and pushes by him till she is free of the circle, then she turns round with a dark scoff on her keen, dark face.

"Lazy *vauriens!*"—her face softens into a smile—"I have a sailor son, only he does not spend his leisure in teasing other men's mothers. He is good and kind, is my Auguste, and it is for him I am come to pray at Barre-y-va, that his voyage may be prosperous."

All the men take off their caps and look grave.

"*Pardon, ma mère,*" says Jules Sergent, "just now we are idle fellows, as you say; but we are going to drink the health of a bride and bridegroom to-day, and the prospect makes us merry. We will drink to your son's safe return too, if you will tell us who he is."

"His name will not tell you much"—a glow of pride passes across the wrinkled gypsy face—"he is called Auguste Durand. I cannot tell you where he is; he has been gone two years; but I have had news of him, and in his letters he asks me to go to Barre-y-va."

"I will go along with you, my mother," says Jules. "The chapel is a good step on the road. It is nearer to Caudebec than it is to Villequier."

Jules rolls out of the group and advances toward the mother of Auguste. The sleeves of his dark knitted jersey are rolled up to his elbows, and his glazed hat is set at the back of [illegible] face, and he hesitates; the old woman's brows are gathering into a frown while she stands scanning his face.

"What is amiss now, my mother? No offense is meant, so none should be taken. I do not seek to force my company on thee. My mates and I must all find our way to the chapel presently, to meet the bridal procession."

The old woman shudders.

"I know my way," she says, "and I am not angry with you either, my lad. I was looking to be sure I had not seen your face before; but no, it was another."

The tall woman goes on along the white osier-bordered road.

"A wedding party at Barre-y-va?" she says, and then a look of horror passes over her face. "I thought when I left the place I could never come back to it; but for my Auguste's letter I had never come. Well, it may be that this bridal procession will wipe out the remembrance. *Ah! mon Dieu!* that was a night!"—she shudders and draws the back of one brown hand across her eyes.

The road has begun to mount; it has widened, too, and the sun pours down scorching rays on the dusty, stony ground. After a mile or so the woman's steps flag; she no longer holds her head so erect; at last, with almost a groan of fatigue, she makes her way out of the beaten path to a stile set in a hedge that borders the foot of the steep *côte*, and sits down to rest. A gurgling sound makes her look about. Close by her feet is a cluster of broad primrose leaves, starting out from among a fringe of ferns, and beyond this, issuing from the mossy bank beneath the hedge, a fountain trickles like a thread of sparkling silver in the sunshine. She gets off the stile, stoops to wash her face in the clear water, and then hollows the palm of her left hand and drinks thirstily out of it.

"I must make haste to Barre-y-va," she says, more cheerfully. "It is not very far to Caudebec, and I shall, perhaps, find a wagon there going to Yvetôt or Beuzeville."

She goes on with a quicker step along the road beside the river to offer up prayers for her Auguste at the little chapel. Two years ago, when the young sailor started on his voyage, she had made this pilgrimage. Since then all had prospered with him; and now that his ship, instead of returning home, is to remain afloat another year, the pious young fellow has written to entreat his mother to take the weary journey once again for his sake, and to make an offering to Notre Dame de Barre-y-va. Last time the Mère Durand fell il, on her way home, and stayed some time at Beuzeville before she could return to Le Havre; but then perhaps it was not to be wondered at, for she had started from Le Havre on one of the late evenings of the little steamer, and it had not landed her at Villequier till past eight o'clock in the midst of pouring rain. She had spent the night in the road, and had been picked up next morning, in a drenched semi-conscious state, by the driver of a wagon returning to Beuzeville. It was really not wonderful that la Mère Durand should have had a fever after this; still, the very few acquaintances she possessed at Le Havre said it was strange that la Mère Durand should have grown so stern and silent since her journey to Barre-y-va. Something must surely have happened there.

There is a great contrast between the pilgrims bound for Barre-y-va on this sunshiny afternoon. Monsieur and Mme. Haulard head the procession when it leaves the church; the bridegroom is from the South, and he has no relative to stand by him in Caudebec, so he has asked the tailor to give him countenance. Next to this portly pair come Alphonse Poireau, the clock-maker, and his sister Louise; old Pierre Lebrun, a half-witted brother of Tonine, is the only relative of the bride, for Berthe entreated her mother not to write to any of her father's relatives—they live in Paris, and they are rich, and have shown no sympathy in the troubles which have befallen the Duvals in these two sad years.

After Pierre come two gendarmes, sleepy-eyed fellows, who look suitable guardians of order for the peaceful, leisurely town of Caudebec. Then come about seven or eight girls and young women, for whom Berthe has no special friendship; but they love Berthe for her sweet face, and for the patience with which she has borne her sorrow.

The procession goes to the house of Monsieur Haulard to breakfast, and it is afternoon before it sets out again toward the little chapel. No one knows whence the custom of going there came. The chapel, as the name implies, was built to implore the Virgin's help against the fury of the terrible *barre* of the Seine, which loses its force just above Caudebec; but whether the bridegroom is or is not a sailor, from time out of the memory of any living inhabitant, every newly-married pair goes on foot from Caudebec to the chapel, and offers up prayers for a blessing on their union. The procession walks in the same order as before. There is no bridal finery displayed in it till you reach the bride; her friends all wear their Sunday garments and look trim and fresh as for a fête day; but the dresses are chiefly dark colored.

Berthe looks pale and delicate, but very charming to-day. She has on a long white muslin gown, which trails on the ground behind, a wreath of white roses on her head, and over this a large white muslin veil. She has a bouquet of white flowers in one hand and a pocket-handkerchief trimmed with lace in the other. These are Jacob's gifts, selected by Mme. Haulard.

Jacob walks a little in front of the bride and her mother, swinging Berthe's parasol in his hand. He looks very pale and grave—paler even than he did during the marriage ceremony—certainly not a joyful bridegroom.

Berthe walks on silently. The sun beats fiercely on her head, but she will not ask for her parasol. She cannot force herself to speak to Jacob; he keeps a little in front, and never once looks over his shoulder, even when he answers the questions of his mother-in-law; for Tonine is in a very gay and garrulous mood—she has accomplished her purpose, and she feels satisfied with herself and all the world besides. Her child looks well and has received some useful presents, and the breakfast provided by Mme. Haulard was excellent. Tonine has drunk more wine than she ever drank in her life. She is in far too merry a mood to notice the silence of the bride or the ghastly pallor of the bridegroom; for as they now come in sight of the turn in the road where the chapel stands Jacob's face has grown awful to behold, his lips have lost all color, and he continually wipes his clammy forehead with his handkerchief.

Just then comes a sound borne along from Villequier, and Jacob starts violently and looks round. No one notices him except Berthe, for the wailing sound becomes distinct in another instant, and the procession greet it with a merry laugh.

It is the group of sailors from Villequier, and Jules is playing "Marlbrook" on an accordeon very much out of tune.

The sailors halt at the turning which leads to the chapel, and the procession also halts. It is customary for the bride and bridegroom to pass on together and kneel side by side on the bench in front of the shrine. Also it is customary for the newly-married pair to advance hand in hand and to kneel down together an instant as they pass the Calvary, which is just outside the chapel.

But Jacob either does not know or intends to set aside these customs. He stands back that Berthe may pass in, and he waits while she kneels at the Calvary, then he follows her slowly and unwillingly to the little shrine at right angles from the high road, but completely hidden from it by a massive group of trees; the ground is level for some little way to the left of the shrine, and then, instead of the steeply-sloping bank, which they have been skirting on their way to Caudebec, there is a precipitous descent to the river. The water is very deep here, so deep that when the *barre* is expected to be at its worst the Caudebec boats go quickly down to Barre-y-va, and lie snugly in the creek made by the projecting point till the furious wave has passed by. The fishermen say there are holes here of fearful depth. The procession stands waiting; they will all go up to the shrine to offer their prayers by-and-by, but they give precedence to Jacob and Berthe.

Suddenly a loud shriek bursts through the thick trees, and at once Monsieur Haulard and Jules Sergent spring forward to the chapel. Alphonse Poireau hangs back, but the women and the two gendarmes press on eagerly, for the silence that follows the shriek has been broken by fierce, shrill words that increase each moment in vehemence.

When Madame Haulard arrives in front of the chapel she sees this:

A tall, dark woman stands pointing and frowning fiercely at Jacob Leduc; Berthe has flushed cheeks and wild, excited eyes, and Monsieur Haulard and the sailor look full of horror.

"Are you men, either of you?" the dark-eyed woman asks, in her fierce, high-pitched voice. "Do you not hear what I say? Listen then, you others"—she turns to the new-comers and points to the shrinking figure of the stout gendarme. "Two years ago I came to Barre-y-va to pray for a prosperous voyage for my son Auguste Durand. I came by the latest tide; if I had waited a day the boat would have started in the early morning, but I was impatient, and I left Havre in the afternoon. It was a rainy evening and the light went early; it was growing dark by the time I reached Villequier. I was told I had better sleep there, and make my pilgrimage in the morning; but I was restless, I could not [illegible] reached this place. I saw the light of the lamp through the trees, and thought I would stay on through the night beside the chapel in prayer for my Auguste, and not go on to Caudebec till the morning, for I believed I was much further off than I really was. I went in and knelt down there"—she points her long brown hand to the bench in front of the grating—"and after a bit I think I fell asleep. Suddenly I hear a crashing, rumbling sound and a loud cry. The crashing goes on and on and I hold my breath in terror. Then comes a heavy fall. I listen, but there is only silence. I say to myself, "Some one has fallen down the steep cliff and has perhaps stunned himself. I must give what help I can. In an instant, before I can move, I hear a stealthy, cautious sound, nearer to me than the fall was; it is as if some one pushes through the bushes on the other side of the road. I wait—something in this sound frightens me more than the other"——

Jacob rouses himself abruptly. "What is this folly? Are we men?" He utters an oath, and he looks specially at the two gendarmes, as if he had a right to their support. "Why do we listen to a mad-woman? No sane woman would think of sleeping outside the chapel all night in the rain, and because this old witch did this, and because she had a bad dream, she is to fly at me like a wild-cat with impunity!" He tries to stand erect, but he almost reels while he speaks, and stammers out the next words: "Come, Berthe, come then; we have wasted time enough here. If our friends like to amuse themselves with this fury they can do it; but if she follows me to Caudebec she will be locked up."

No one heeds him; all the staring faces are full of horror and expectation. Berthe moves closer to Monsieur Haulard; her eyes are full of menace. Madame Durand breaks in on Jacob's speech at the first pause:

"Mad! *mon Dieu!* I have thought all this time that it might be a bad dream, or that the fever had made me mad. I have thought this, but I am not a witch or a fury. No, brigand; I was not mad when I saw you—yes, *you*—come slowly past me, dragging *something* after you, something which sounded heavy before you came in sight. Ah, *mon Dieu!* Well for me if I had never stirred—never looked that night! I should have spared myself many a night of horror since. He"—she turns from Jacob to Monsieur Haulard—"left his burden and went forward to the edge of the steep bank yonder, and then I—I could not help it—I bent forward and I saw what it was he had dragged so slowly—it was the body of a man, and it lay just there—there where you stand. I hid myself out of sight before the murderer came back, and then I heard again the heavy dragging over the ground"—there is a movement among the listeners—"and then the sullen splash below. I tried to cry out, but I could not. I could not even move. When at last I roused myself dawn had broken; I looked through the trees, and there on the ground was the cap of a gendarme with a sprig of myrtle fastened into the band"——

"What became of that cap?" says Haulard, sternly; "you should have come on at once to Caudebec with that, and have made your deposition."

The woman looked at him grimly. "Monsieur, we cannot always do all we should do. For me, that day I had but strength enough to crawl back to the road, and there a kind waggoner picked me up and took me on to Beuzeville; there I had fever on the brain, and I was scarcely sure till to-day if what I had seen was real or a bad dream. But to-day, when I saw his face, I knew all was true." She points at Jacob, but no one looks at him, they are too much excited in listening to her. "For the cap, I know nothing—I left it where it lay. No doubt he took care it should never be seen"——

She stops with a sudden awe on her face.

Berthe has come forward and stands facing Jacob—so pale, so calm, so stern, that excitement dies out of the group; the stillness is so profound that the girl's voice strikes a chill into her listeners:

"My friends, she speaks the truth—this man, Jacob Leduc, is a murderer; he murdered my François. He told him the high path along the *côte* was safe, and not dangerous, as I had told him it was, and he was watching for him when he fell. I have felt that he knew something whenever I looked at that man; and all this time—all this time" (she turns and looks sternly at the group behind her) "you have pronounced my François a faithless coward. This man is his murderer; here is the proof: that evening when—when François parted from me I fixed a sprig of myrtle in his cap."

An angry murmur rises round her, and Jules and another of the sailors take firm hold of Jacob.

He offers no resistance—he seems paralyzed with fear.

At Berthe's first words he has begun to tremble; the ghastly pallor has come back to his face, and now he shrinks from the blue eyes which fix so sternly on him.

"Take me away," he murmurs, "take me anywhere away from her."

Monsieur Haulard too shrinks away from Berthe; there is something awful and unnatural in the terrible calm that possesses her.

The sailors lead Jacob away to Caudebec, and there is an instant of silence. Then Monsieur Haulard looks at Berthe.

"*Mon Dieu!*" he says, and advances quickly to her. He is too late; Berthe totters, puts one hand to her heart, and falls at her mother's feet.

"Best so," the tailor says to his wife, when at last they reach their home in the Grande Place of Caudebec; "better that poor Berthe should pass away at once and be spared the end of this tragedy."—*Temple Bar.*

DREAMS AND VISIONS.—The profound reality of the events which we spin out of our own consciousness is startling even in health; in sickness, the debatable ground where the fact and the imagination meet can scarcely be distinguished; while ecstacy, mysticism, and insanity are only exaggerations of the same state, where the subjective picture becomes an objective reality to the mind. Some of the ordinary characteristics of so-called visions fit naturally into the usual phenomena of dreams. The feeling of being borne through the air, flying or floating, which is regarded as an ecstatic symptom, is an extremely common experience in dreaming. Hartley accounts for it by saying that images successively excited in the brain, changes in fixed objects, are associated with motion in our minds when awake, and, therefore, suggest it when we are asleep. But, as the nerves of the muscles do not transmit any vibrations like walking, we fancy that we fly or float, pass, that is, from one place to another without the use of our usual means of progression. Dugald Stewart observes that those operations, both of mind and body, which depend on our volition, are suspended in sleep; those independent of our will may continue, but their effects are altered by the suspension of our voluntary powers. "Our trains of thought when awake follow certain associations, but we can regulate their succession," (*i. e.*, choose out of the several paths which branch out of the main road,) in sleep, the laws of association reign supreme, our will having ceased to act. How rapid and far-fetched these associations may be is seen in a dream mentioned by Maury, where the starting point and the conclusion were almost one in time. He was ill and lying asleep, with his mother watching beside him. A part of the arrow which sustains the curtains in a French bed fell on his neck, suggesting the idea of the guillotine. In the moment between the shock and his waking, which, to his mother, appeared instantaneous, he had dreamed a long series of incidents, how in the Reign of Terror he had been accused, imprisoned, judged before Robespierre, Fouquier-Tinville, &c., and finally executed in the midst of a great crowd in the Place de la Revolution. As he felt the guillotine fall on his neck, he awoke in great anguish. Time, indeed, is generally lost sight of in dreams; moments appear like years, years like a moment. It is not uncommon to fall asleep when reading aloud, to dream a consecutive series of events, and awaken in time to go on again, so that the hearer will only wonder at the slow progression of the sentences. Here, the assonance of words often leads the mind a prodigious gallop of arbitrary associations, an incoherent series of adventures, says Maury, merely depending upon their sound. In some instances, however, sleep appears to have a clearing, concentrating effect. Sir Charles Bell says that he "has often been surprised by the quickness and facility of invention that we have in sleeping." It sometimes happens, indeed, that the following out of the natural order of association in dreams brings with it an unexpected solution of a difficulty. There are many cases of discoveries being just missed, of men of genius embarking on a train of thought, by which they would in time have reached the explanation of the phenomena they were seeking, but who are turned aside on the road by some old scientific superstition, or habit of mind remaining from their old training. In a dream the natural order having been carried on undisturbed, the mind has attained what it sought after. A scientific chemist is said in this way to have solved a problem which long had puzzled him; the physiologist Burdach made a scientific discovery in a dream; [illegible] ough bass after which they were searching. Tartini, a great violinist, had long been haunted by the desire to express a certain musical idea in vain. At length the devil appeared to him, returning pertinaciously three several times, and never resting till the artist rose and wrote down the diabolic harmony, which may still be heard in concert-rooms as the "Trillo del Diavolo."—*Saint Pauls Magazine.*

THE BAPTISTERY AND CATHEDRAL AT FLORENCE.—Florence was in an especial manner the City of the Baptist.

"Ditemi dell' ovil di San Giovanni?"

asks Dante, in "Paradise," of his ancestor Cacciaguida, who perished in the crusade under Conrad III.; and the Florentines were never weary of contributing to the ornamentation of the shrine of their favorite saint. To its magnificent gates of bronze, among the noblest of their offerings, the Baptistery probably owes its greatest fame. Bronze was very early a favorite metal with Tuscan artists, but by no one was it wrought to higher perfection than by Andrea Pisano, and about a century later by Lorenzo Ghiberti. Andrea was reputed the most skillful bronze-caster in Italy, and being recommended by his friend Giotto to the wool merchants, was by them commissioned to execute what are now the southern gates. These were cast in the year 1330, and when they were set up the Signory went in state to applaud the artist and to confer the rights of citizenship upon him. The decoration of S. Giovanni was after this suspended, but in the year 1400, Florence being visited by a grievous pestilence, the same guild proposed, as a sin-offering, an open competition for two more bronze gates to their beloved S. Giovanni, and appointed a mixed commission of goldsmiths, painters, sculptors, and critics to decide upon the merits of the several designs. The two most successful were those of Brunelleschi and Ghiberti; but the former retired from the contest, gracefully acknowledging the superiority of his rival, and the model of Ghiberti was accepted. These gates were placed toward the north, but the crowning glory of Ghiberti are those to the east, which he cast in 1439. The gates of Andrea Pisano, which had stood there for a hundred years, were removed to the south, and Lorenzo determined to surpass himself in this his latest achievement. "Purity of style was combined in their execution with a technical knowledge which had hitherto been unattained," and, in spite of some defects of treatment, they seem well to deserve the appellation of "Gates of Paradise" bestowed upon them by Michael Angelo. They were the work of a life-time: Ghiberti was twenty-five years old when they were begun; he was seventy-four when they were completed. His labors received ample recognition; and among other honors he was elected a member of the Signory. There is, in truth, something very noble in that love of art and its highest creations which was a ruling principle in the Florentine municipality, (and which is nowhere more strikingly displayed than in the decree by which Arnolfo di Cambio, in 1298, was ordered to undertake the building of their cathedral church of Sta. Maria del Fiore. Plans were prepared, but Arnolfo dying in 1300, the same year in which Dante was chosen one of the Priors of the Arts, the works stood still until Giotto was appointed master builder, and assisted by Andrea Pisano, continued the erection of the cathedral according to Arnolfo's design. The building was, however, frequently interrupted, and, in spite of the lofty spirit in which it was commenced, it was only by slow degrees and at long intervals that the cathedral arrived even at its present condition, in which its unfinished façade seems to justify the mocking Florentine proverb of anything destined never to be completed. "*La non sarà: gia l'opera di Santa Maria del Fiore.*" Yet still Giotto's tower and Brunelleschi's cupola are there, triumphs of architecture, commensurate with the grandeur of the idea from which they emanated.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

ANECDOTE OF LANDSEER.—It is now some twenty years ago that a large party were assembled at one of the ducal ancestral homes of England, and among the guests expected was Sir Edwin. During the day the question turned upon which was the handsomest of two dogs, one a King Charles spaniel, called Dash, belonging to the lady of the mansion, and a terrier, the property of a gallant officer in the navy, now an Admiral. After describing the merits of the two dogs, an Englishman's argument, a wager, was resorted to; the Duchess, if winner, to receive a certain number of Houbigant's best gloves from Paris, the Captain to receive the beautiful hunt waistcoat of buff silk, ornamented with gold frogs, should his terrier Tyke carry off the prize. An understanding was then come to that Landseer should be the judge, but that not a hint or remark was to be given or made to him. For an hour before dinner, and during the entire evening, Dash was moving about the room, or stretching himself upon the rug before a blazing fire. Next morning a visit to the stable was made by all the guests, headed by the host and hostess. While admiring one of the Duke's hunters, 'Tyke' made his appearance. "What a beauty!" said Sir Edwin. The Captain gave a look at the hostess, who immediately replied, "Fairly won;" and within a week he appeared at table in the hunt waistcoat. During the visit a sketch was made of Tyke, who afterward appeared as "Impudence" in that splendid work of art, "Dignity and Impudence." Fifteen years elapsed, when one day the Captain found himself in a railway carriage, bound for Chatham to join his ship, when who should enter the compartment but Landseer. For some time he looked at the gallant sailor, and appeared anxious and perplexed; at last, as if in despair in not remembering the name of his companion, he blurted out, "Tyke." A recognition followed, and a talk about old times whiled away the time until they reached Chatham, where they parted. Poor Tyke met with a sad end; he was bitten by a mad dog and destroyed.—*Land and Water.*

HERRINGS.—Herrings, as is well known, swim about in immense shoals, miles in length and breadth, coming to and going from particular stretches of sea, in what seems a rather capricious manner. There have been several theories respecting these irregular migratory habits. One thing appears to be certain: they obey the instinct which leads them to favorite spots for feeding, and also for spawning. That instinct, however, is universal in fish. They do not go where there is a deficiency of their appropriate food. The Mediterranean, for example, has no fish worth speaking of, except the sardine. The reason is, that there being no recession of tides and consequently no sea-weeds to encourage the growth of crustacea, as food for fishes, the water contains comparatively little animal life. The food of the herring is believed to consist chiefly of minute crustaceans and floating infusoria, but small fishes are also devoured. The quality of the herring is very various, and is evidently dependent on the nature of the feeding-ground. None is equal in richness and delicacy of flavor to that captured in Loch Fyne, that extended inlet of the sea reaching to Inverary, and on which Ardrishaig may be called the metropolis of herrings. Various localities have such marked differences in size, shape, and quality that an expert can at a glance as easily distinguish a Loch Fyne herring from one caught in the Firth of Forth, as a pastoral farmer can tell a Cheviot sheep from a Southdown. When the herring is in its fattest and best condition it is called by fisher-people a matie. In buying connoisseurs take care to get maties. There is another technicality worth knowing. When caught, the herrings are reckoned by crans; a cran being a measure of forty-five gallons. The boats required in the herring fishery, although open, are of considerable size, in order to contain the large quantity of nets which are used, as well as to bring home the mass of fish that may be taken. Along the Scottish coast, from Aberdeen northward, fishing for herrings is a staple profession, the culminating point being Wick in Caithness. In July and August, when the capture chiefly takes place, you hear scarcely anything else talked about but herrings. The whole population is agog on the subject. "Ony fish this mornin'?" is the first salutation of one neighbor to another. "At Wick the native inhabitants, augmented by 4,000 strangers, waken into renewed life. It is like Doncaster on the approach of the St. Leger." All brightens up at the prospect of the fishery, the shops being fresh painted outside and newly replenished within. The strangers who make their appearance are what are called the "hired hands." Many of them are small farmers from the Hebrides, who come to earn an honest penny wherewith to pay their rent. The streaming away of the boats to the fishing-ground is a sight worth seeing, for perils of the deep have to be encountered, and the female part of the population look on the departure with corresponding anxiety. [illegible] who own boats and nets, and have means to hire hands. But in very many cases, money needs to be advanced by curers, who bargain for so many crans, paying the money long in advance, and even lending sums for the purchase of boats and nets. As there is no absolute certainty that there will be a good fishing season, the money advanced may not be redeemed, and scenes of distress ensue. The Scottish herring fishery is strictly regulated by act of Parliament. It has been gravely doubted whether it is worth while to enforce rules as to size of mesh in nets or to forbid trawling; for all that men can possibly capture is insignificant in comparison with the quantity of fish produced or the quantity destroyed by natural enemies in the deep. As the roe of each female herring is said to yield in a season 68,000 young, it is difficult to see what impression can be made on the shoals by any kind of fishing. It is, at all events, satisfactory to know that the Scottish fisheries in all departments depend exclusively on private enterprise. They cost the public nothing. Indeed, the crown makes a profit on them; the small fee paid to Government officers for branding barrels of herrings as a guarantee of being properly cured, producing a sum which leaves a considerable surplus after paying expenses. It would be difficult for any one who has not been at Wick to conceive the scene of bustle at the time of herring curing. One firm possessing fifty stations, employs 10,000 people, and turns over in connection with this branch of commerce £1,500,000 per annum. The money value of the boats and nets employed in the fishings for herrings and sprats in Scotland, is nearly a million. The take of herrings in the year 1870 is set down as having been the greatest as yet authoritatively recorded. This, however, according to newspaper reports, seems to have been considerably exceeded by the catch in 1873, which amounted to 475,437 crans, or nearly 21,500,000 gallons! So prodigious were the hauls at some places, that the curers could not keep pace with them, and fishermen had for a few days to be kept from going to sea. The herrings when cured are to a large extent exported to foreign countries. A by no means small portion are sent to Ireland, the valuable fisheries of which country remain, unfortunately, in a still backward condition.—*Chambers's Journal.*

BISHOP PATTESCN AND PIUS IX.—Before leaving Rome he made one of a party who were to be presented to the Pope, including a gentleman and lady, both converts, and the daughter of the latter, as he says, "not ditto." "As we entered a long, oblong room, he was standing quite alone, in a white dress. The two Romanists knelt instantly, and I bowed very low, then we bowed again half way up the room, and then I bowed again, knelt, and kissed his hand. He grasped mine tight. This done, we stood in a line in front of him. Talbot introduced me as the son of the first English Judge, and he made a remark which I just answered with two or three words, and that was all he said. To —— he was quite affectionate, putting his hand on his shoulder, and calling him *mio.* Then he turned abruptly to Miss ——, and said, "What is your name?" She either did not hear or did not understand Italian, or was frightened, for she did not speak the whole time, but her mother answered "Francesca Maria." "My child, you bear the name of Sta. Francesca Romana *e della Vergine Santissima.* Pray, my daughter, and imitate their holy lives; pray earnestly to God to lead you to the truth. Your mother will pray for you; I will pray for you that you may be brought to the truth." All this, and much more, spoken in a simple, benevolent, yet authoritative manner, produced a great impression on me. There was no formality, and I quite forgot who he was as I looked at him earnestly for some minutes at a distance of not more than two or three feet. I hoped he would have spoken again to me, but he said "Adieu," bowed to us, and we retired. I think I scarcely ever witnessed a more interesting scene. At first I was afraid he would dismiss us with only a commonplace remark or two, for he said, "Do you all live at the same lodgings?" and then asked —— if he spoke Italian, and on his saying "No," observed, "I only speak a very little French, so we can't get on well together; but you understand enough to know that I give you my benediction," and then, to my great delight, he began in the serious way I have mentioned. He is certainly a striking-looking man when seen close; not clever-looking, but very gentle and benevolent, with a sweet, full voice—I heard him chant capitally in the Sistine.—*Life of John Coleridge Patteson, Missionary Bishop.*

LANDSEER'S SYMPATHY WITH ANIMALS.—Landseer's perceptions of character were remarkably acute. Not only did he know what was passing in the hearts of dogs, but he could read pretty closely into those of men and women also. The love of truth was an instinct with him; his common phrase about those he estimated highly was that "they had the true ring." This was most applicable to himself; there was no alloy in *his* metal; he was true to himself and to others. This was proved in many passages of his life, when nearly submerged by those disappointments and troubles which are more especially felt by sensitive organizations such as that which it was his fortune—or misfortune—to possess. It was a pity that Landseer, who might have done so much for the good of animal kind, never wrote on the subject of their treatment. He had a strong feeling against the way some dogs are tied up, only allowed their freedom now and then. He used to say a man would fare better tied up than a dog, because the former can take his coat off, but a dog lives in his forever. He declared a tied-up dog, without daily exercise, goes mad or dies in three years. His wonderful power over dogs is well known. An illustrious lady asked him how it was that he gained this knowledge. "By peeping into their hearts, ma'am," was his answer. I remember once being wonderfully struck with the mesmeric attraction he possessed with them. A large party of his friends were with him at his house in St. John's Wood; his servant opened the door; three or four dogs rushed in, one a very fierce-looking mastiff. We ladies recoiled, but there was no fear; the creature bounded up to Landseer, treated him like an old friend, with most expansive demonstrations of delight. Some one remarking "how fond the dog seemed of him," he said, "I never saw it before in my life." Would that horse-trainers could have learnt from him how horses could be broken in or trained more easily by kindness than by cruelty. Once when visiting him he came in from his meadow looking somewhat dishevelled and tired. "What have you been doing?" we asked him. "Only teaching some horses tricks for Astley's, and here is *my* whip," he said, showing us a piece of sugar in his hand. He said that breaking in horses meant more often breaking their hearts, and robbing them of all their spirit.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

FLORENCE.—Florence is not, has never been, as some others in Italy—Ferrara, for example, "with its wide and grass-grown streets"—a city of the dead, but of the living. Think, for example, of the strange vicissitudes, the strange succession of occupants, that the Palazzo Vecchio della Signoria must have witnessed from the days when the Gonfalonieri and Priors took up their residence within its walls to that memorable year when Florence was proclaimed the capital of Italy and the first Italian Parliament assembled in the Sala del Cinque Cento! The rude architecture of an age of civil warfare and tumult might have seemed incongruous with a modern Chamber of Constitutional Representatives. And yet it was not so. The old mediæval fortress had been for centuries an embodiment of whatever ideas of law or order for the time being prevailed, and it now but reverts to its original destination as the seat of the Florentine municipality. As Florence is, in truth, the intellectual, so it might have remained, with universal consent, the actual capital of Italy, but for the overpowering claims of Rome; and to it we almost involuntarily turn as the living representative of the Italian Kingdom. For, with the utmost respect for the court and Government of Victor Emmanuel, we can never do away with the idea that their due proportion is dwarfed to the world's eye by the colossal shadow of Imperial and Papal Rome projected over them. We might find ample argument for this theme in the aisles of S. Croce, "the Westminster Abbey of Florence," and would fain pause to muse over the ashes of the illustrious dead who are gathered there, or over the monuments of those whose mortal remains—to use a phrase become almost proverbial—are conspicuous by their absence. But from the graves of the mighty Florentines of old time, who longed for a day which they could not hope to see, who instinctively chased a phantom of unity which they could never grasp, and whose bones

"Fremono amor di patria."

we may turn to the brighter present, and strive to realize a still more brilliant future. [illegible] has entered into possession of itself; its [illegible] beauty, no longer fatal, has been [illegible] from a curse to a blessing, and we may [illegible]

FINE ARTS.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLORS.

SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION AT THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The exhibition which opened on Thursday morning at the Academy of Design is, in some respects, the most interesting that has ever taken place under the auspices of this society. The collection comprises nearly 500 pictures, representing not only our own school, but the English, French, German, and Italian-Spanish, and in the case of the first and last we have some of the very best specimens they ever produced. No collection has yet been gathered within the walls of the Academy of more value to the art student or of more interest to the general visitor than this, for none has ever afforded so good an opportunity of comparing different styles and methods, and none has ever presented such variety of subject and treatment as can be found here.

The society deserves all praise for its endeavor to render the exhibition both interesting and instructive, and it must certainly feel some pride and gratification in the knowledge that its efforts have resulted so successfully. Not only has it gathered, by unwearied exertions, as we know, a good collection of paintings, but it has also hung them well, and, although there will necessarily be some complaints on this score, we think it will be generally admitted that the "Hanging Committee" has done its work judiciously.

Commencing with the north room, which appears to attract more visitors than any other, we find Mr. A. F. Bellows, who confessedly stands at the head of our own water-color school, fairly represented by one large and several small works. No. 153, a view up the street of an English village, "deep hid in shadowing elms," is his most pretentious work, but, to our thinking, is less happy than "The Ferry," exhibited last year. Good as it is in color and artistic in handling, it has scarcely the richness, softness, and sentiment of English scenery; perhaps this may be due in some measure to Mr. Bellows' long absence from the localities he so loves to paint. A clever bit of work may be observed in the middle distance, where, by a skillful arrangement of lines and light and shade, the street apparently terminates and commences to descend. The figures, as are all those introduced into Mr. Bellows' landscapes, are exceedingly well drawn. No. 140, a small landscape with cattle, approaches more to Mr. Bellows' best style, and is really a more artistic work than his larger picture. No. 151, by Mr. Hennessy, displays all this artist's peculiarity of color and treatment and all his strength of expression. The figure, a peasant woman carrying a pitcher, is more than commonly well drawn and posed. Mr. W. Magrath exhibits two pictures, Nos. 156 and 171, which have been placed, as they deserved to be, on the line. In the first we have a shepherdess watching her flock. Around stretches a somewhat dark and gloomy landscape, relieved by a line of bright sky near the horizon. The girl, bare-footed, sad-faced, and dark-eyed, leans against the rails behind her, and pensively watches the sheep nibbling at her feet. This work is a very decided advance on anything Mr. Magrath has yet done, and we know that it has found many admirers. The landscape and sheep are admirable, and though we should have liked a somewhat more solidly painted shepherdess, with a little less hardness of outline, yet, taking the work as a whole, it is one of the most striking and artistic exhibited by any member of the society. No. 171, by the same artist, will perhaps find even more admirers than the first-named work. It represents a lady in a wood, watching the gambols of a red squirrel. There is a charming variety and combination of color here, and a true feeling for the shadowy depths and mystery of forest scenery. Mr. Magrath may congratulate himself on the success that has attended his efforts this season. Mr. T. W. Wood appears to handle water-colors as skillfully as oils. We do not know what name Mr. Wood gives to No. 129, for the catalogues were not ready when this notice was written; but we believe the work tells its own story. A roughly-dressed man, pipe in mouth, leans against the wall of a barn, looking as cold and miserable as the shivering dog at his feet. An empty flask lies near, on which the man's eyes are wistfully fixed. Mr. Wood has done nothing better than this. The principal figure is well and solidly painted, the expression good, and the color truthful. It compares very favorably with specimens of the foreign school hanging near it; and the same may be said of Mr. Harry Fenn's picture, (No. 157,) a high-bred, noble-looking boy, seated at a table, richly colored, and altogether equal in composition, expression, and finish to any other of the smaller pictures on the walls.

The gem of the collection, we think, is Mr. G. J. Pinwell's "The Great Lady," (No. 178.) The composition is simple enough. A young, handsome, and stately lady, attended by her little foot-page carrying her mantle and lap-dog, is passing through a village street. The rustics, startled, apparently, by this bright and unexpected vision, have gathered in groups, and, with doffed hats, are whispering together and gazing after her as she sweeps by. One old wrinkled crone, with a little girl by her side, gazes out from beneath the pent-house of her brows sadly and grimly, affording a fine contrast to the pretty smiling child-face near her. The great lady, with her rich dress daintily elevated, passes on, and the little page staggers under his load behind her. The figure of the lady, which starts out from the dark back ground, is admirably poised, the head nobly carried, while the clear cut, aristocratic features, are aglow with health and pride and beauty. It may perhaps be said that the accessory figures are somewhat carelessly finished, but there is character in all of them, from the little smooth-faced child to the sturdy young fellow in the back ground, who keeps his hat off until the great lady is fairly out of sight. The tone of the painting is somewhat low; it is in fact what the ladies call a "brown picture," but it attracts, perhaps, more notice, and deservedly so, than any other in the collection, and gives the lie to those who would run down the English school at the expense of the French and others. Just above Mr. Pinwell's picture hangs Mr. Emslie's "Blacksmith's Shop," (No. 177.) We have heretofore found reason to commend Mr. Emslie's work, and this specimen is certainly equal to anything we have yet seen from his pencil. It represents two workmen, one black-bearded and stalwart, the other white-haired and feeble, welding a horseshoe. At the door of the shop is gathered a group of school children, the boldest of whom are mimicking the actions of the two workmen. The composition is good; the attitudes and expressions simple and natural, and the only fault that can be found with the work is its want of solidity. It is but fair to say, however, that it is not placed in such a position that its merits can be fully appreciated. Mr. Thos. W. Marshall delights in painting "interiors," which bear a strong family resemblance to each other. No. 183, by this artist, is quite good, so far as architectural detail goes, and the light and shadow are so disposed as to produce a very striking effect; but the figure by the fire-side, which we suppose is intended for a woman, sadly mars the composition. It is terribly stiff, and altogether out of drawing. Mr. W. T. Richards, of Philadelphia, is well represented. In the north room he has a small and very charming work, (No. 141,) a stretch of flat country, with some tall trees, behind which the moon is vailing her face. Like all Mr. Richards' work, this is most elaborately finished; yet it does not lack strength, and exhibits true artistic feeling. What Mr. Richards is in landscape, Detaille is in figure painting. In No. 161, by this artist, we have two Prussian soldiers, and very Prussian indeed they are, both in figure and physiognomy. One bears the inevitable pipe in mouth; the other, somewhat more refined in appearance, aids his vision by a pair of spectacles, as he points with extended finger to some object in the distance. The attitudes and expressions of these two men could only have been painted from life. As a specimen of skillful foreshortening observe the extended finger of the man with the spectacles, and the musket of the man with the pipe. A large and very elaborate work by Detti, (No. 192,) representing some soldiers gambling, with women looking on, is most brilliant in color and strong in expression, with a variety and minuteness of detail which are seldom introduced in water-color paintings. This is a decidedly striking work, and deserves the conspicuous place that has been awarded to it. In the corridor are two large landscapes of the English school, (Nos. [illegible] and 112,) by Pearson; the cattle, by Wainwright. Very beautiful they are in color and very smooth in [illegible] and fully imbued with the sentiment of the [illegible]

they seem to lack something of that effect necessary to form a striking picture. We have but space to refer to Mr. Bush's work and to Gustave Doré's crayon drawing, (No. 360,) both in the west room. The latter is a view of a street in the lower quarters of London, yet it would be difficult for any one to recognize it as such. Neither the architecture, nor the costumes, nor the physiognomies are English, and, though above mediocrity as a work of art, it certainly is not a representation of London. Mr. Bush's "Flud Oirson" (No. 305) is an illustration of the poem:

> "Flud Oirson, who, for his hard heart,
> Was tarred and feathered and carried in a cart
> By the women of Marblehead."

Mr. Bush's illustrations of the "Scarlet Letter" we have heretofore commended. This work, a crayon, shows more careful drawing and less proneness to "o'erstep the modesty of nature" than did those. The composition contains some fifty or sixty figures, and exhibits great variety of attitude and facial expression. The wicked ship-master stands in the front of the cart, tarred and feathered, with his arms pinioned. Half a dozen women in mob caps are in the shafts, and one old crone applies her feeble strength to the spokes of the wheel. Little boys, with horns to their mouths, dart about among the crowd; old men shake their sticks at the figure in the cart, and young men fold their arms and look sternly on. Women with angry faces and clenched hands glare at Oirson, as they run beside the cart and work themselves into fury as the bad man passes on his terrible journey. Mr. Bush has seized the true spirit of the scene, and has given us such a representation of it as we are sure the poet himself must feel satisfied with.

The society has very judiciously added to the exhibition specimens of drawing and engraving on wood. In the first we see the block with the drawing on it, just as it left the artist's hands. In the next we have the block with the principal lights cut out. In the third the engraver's work is nearly completed, and in the last it is entirely so. There are thousands of persons who daily admire the cuts in our illustrated papers, that have not the slightest conception of the manner in which the work is done. Here they may see the whole process, and learn how by a cut or scratch, fine as a hair, the engraver obtains effects that are almost startling. It is, perhaps, hardly necessary to say that the process of wood engraving is precisely the opposite of that of steel and copper-plate engraving. In the first the lights are obtained by cutting away the wood; in the last by leaving a plain surface.

PICTURE SALE.

A good collection of paintings by Karel Ooms, Verschur, Shaeffels, Diaz, Wyngaert, David Col, Von Severdonck, Lassalle, and other well-known painters, is on exhibition at No. 37 Nassau street, with some good specimens by Bierstadt, J. G. Brown, Arthur Parton, Casilear, Wm. Hart, A. B. Durand, and others of our own artists. Among the more notable works may be mentioned Ooms' "Paul and Virginia at the Fountain," Fraustadt's "Charles V. and Barbara Blomberg," Diaz's "Forest of Fontainbleau," and David Col's "The Cream of My Cellar." The collection will be sold at noon on Wednesday and Thursday next. The originality of every picture is guaranteed, and purchasers who desire proof of the same can have the purchase money deposited in the United States Trust Company until a satisfactory authentication is handed them.

NOTES.

A small picture by Mr. T. L. Smith, of this City, was exhibited at the Boston Art Club, and highly spoken of. It was entitled "St. Agnes' Eve," an illustration of Keats' poem, "Ah! bitter chill it was," and was commended by THE TIMES when exhibited in Mr. Smith's studio in Fifth avenue. Mr. Smith has recently returned to town.

The Managing Committee of the Academy of Design are making great exertions to render the Spring exhibition, which takes place in April next, an interesting one. The circulars to artists have already been issued.

Telbin, the famous English scene painter, is dead.

PROPERTY OF THE IMPERIAL FAMILY IN FRANCE.

Considerable interest has been caused by the claims of the imperial family on the civil list, and a bill has been presented to the Assembly to meet these claims.

The following is a résumé of a memorandum presented to the Commission of Liquidation of the Civil List and of Private Property by M. Rouher, mandatory of their Majesties the Emperor Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugénie:

"Your mission dates back more than two years. On the day following that which brought forth the decree that constituted you, you took all the precautionary measures required by the circumstances. But the operation of liquidation could not be carried on seriously until after the siege of Paris had been raised and the insurrection of the 11th March repressed. Since that period, the personal property has been partly realized; a domain situated in Algeria has been sold; houses in the Rue Desgenettes, Paris, have been disposed of by auction, and an endeavor has been made to effect a transfer of the hotel in the Rue de Courcelles; considerable payments have been made, and many difficult questions have been set at rest. If the labors of the commission have not been brought to a termination, if certain important issues have not yet been settled, the responsibility cannot, gentlemen, rest upon you; zeal, devotion, and equitable ideas have not been wanting in the execution of the task. The present moment is an opportune one for the mandatory of their majesties briefly to give his opinion on the different litigious points involved, and to demand the adoption of measures which appear to him to be justified by the advanced state of the liquidation."

M. Rouher then proceeds to point out the nature of the decree of Sept. 6, 1870, which, he avers, has no political motive, and aims only at facilitating the regulation of the interests of the creditors of the civil list and of the private property, that of the State and that of the proprietors of sequestrated securities. From that subject he enters upon the question of creditors to the following effect: The liabilities which burden the fortune of their Majesties are divided into two distinct categories. Considerable loans have been obtained from the Societé du Crédit Foncier; they amount to more than four millions, and are repayable in fifty annuities. The Emperor and the Empress are bound for half of this sum as principal debtors; for the other half as sureties, each being bound for the other. The second category comprises the liabilities, the payment of which was specially remitted to the care of the commission. The liquidation on Sept. 30, 1872, may be summarized by the following figures:

Liabilities.

	Francs
No. 1. Registered claims	7,137,943
No. 2. Different items	982,299
Total	8,120,242

In No. 2 are comprised a sum of 250,000 francs, destined to be reimbursed to the Crédit Foncier; a sum of 332,000 francs claimed by M. Plon, librarian, (it is, however, hoped that this claim, or the greater part of it, will be rejected;) a sum of 220,000 francs destined to assure the payment of the life interests due under the will of Napoleon I., (these annuities amount to 22,100 francs, they are now benefiting persons very much advanced in years;) a sum of 150,000 francs reserved for the payment of the annuities due to the Crédit Foncier.

Assets.

	Francs.
Payments up to the present time to creditors of the Civil List and of the private property amount to	4,890,972
Actual securities, or to be realized shortly	1,134,843
Total	6,025,815

The maximum balance of the liabilities over the assets amounts, then, to 2,094,427 francs.

There are ample resources to discharge this debt. On this point there is not the slightest doubt. Such a doubt could only have originated under the influence of confusion or by false and prejudiced allegations. To prove this affirmation it is only necessary to indicate some of the securities which compose the assets of the private property. The armor, &c., of the Château de Pierrefonds, valued at least at 400,000f.; pictures which are the property of the Empress, and which are detained by the administration of the Musée, 300,000f.; furniture belonging to the private property which the State has turned to its own uses since Sept. 4, and which is valued at several millions; the hotel in the Rue de Courcelles, Paris; the villa at Biarritz; the châlets at Vichy, worth 2,500,000f. to 3,000,000f.

The first interests that caused the sequestration, viz., those of the creditors, are thus fully provided for, and this certainty should regulate the adoption of all ulterior measures.

M. Rouher then proceeds to give a list of the actual property of the Empress, comprising house property in Paris and elsewhere, pictures, &c., and asks why the property of her Majesty has been sequestrated. The decree of the 6th of September made no mention of such a measure, but named the private effects of the Emperor exclusively. A report of the commission of liquidation gives some explanation of this proceeding. "The Empress," says this document, "having been married without a contract, and consequently, in accordance with the prescription of French law, her Majesty was therefore unable, even with the authority of the Emperor, to acquire property, and all acquisitions made by her became the property of the community." M. Rouher, however, disputes this, and maintains that gifts between husband and wife are authorized by law, whether given directly or indirectly.

In conclusion, M. Rouher demands that the sequestration should be taken off all the properties belonging to the Empress, and also off the properties of the Emperor in Corsica and elsewhere; that the commission should insist that all the statues, pictures, objects of art, &c., included in the private property should be at once given up, and that the Government should be asked to declare if it intends to purchase the furniture, &c.; and, if so, at what price and conditions it means to affect this acquisition.

THE ROMAN SEASON.

WINTER LIFE IN THE ETERNAL CITY.

The Rome correspondent of the London *Times* writes, under date of Jan. 12: "The season in Rome began this year under almost hopelessly unfavorable auspices, and it gives as yet few symptoms of any disposition to mend. Commercial distress, financial panic, and the dread of the cholera interfered with its early development and cast a gloom upon it which no subsequent improvement in the aspect of affairs had power to dispel. Many of the furnished apartments, I am told, have been lately bespoken, but the strangers' list presents as yet no very considerable muster, and inn-keepers are 'busy,' according to their own expression, '*a far lunari*.' The number of these houses of public entertainment has of late increased to a prodigious extent, and there seems to be no limit to their further multiplication. One landlord, Costanzi, who is already the owner of the Hôtel de Russie, near the Pincio, and the Hôtel Costanzi, in Via San Niccolo da Tolentino, 'inaugurated,' on Thursday evening, a third caravansorai, the Albergo del Quirinale—like the two others, a sumptuous establishment on the Grand Hotel style—by a banquet given to above 100 guests, and graced by the presence of the Syndic or Mayor of Rome, of many members of the Municipal Council, the representatives of the Italian and foreign press and others—a splendid entertainment, enlivened by music, toasts, speeches, and shouts of 'Long live the King!' Another house, apparently of high pretensions, is now in an advanced state of construction in Piazza Barberini, which is to be opened in October, and to bear the well-known name of Hôtel Bristol. All these hotels, or most of them, seem bent on damaging their own interests by visiting upon the present the sins of the absent, a policy analogous to that of tailors and other tradesmen who charge on the bills of paying customers the debts of customers who do not pay. I know of one hotel in Rome where an Englishman has been daily taxed eight francs, or 6s. 8d., for firing, a transaction by which the landlord profited at the rate of 400 per cent. It is by enormities like these that Rome has in recent times acquired its sinister reputation for high prices; for otherwise, if we except house-rent, it might be easily proved that the dearness of living here has been strangely exaggerated. A *paterfamilias* of my acquaintance, a resident in Rome for more than a quarter of a century, tells me that he paid only 3½ francs (2s. 11d.) for his Christmas turkey, and he does not remember the time in which he could get such a luxury on cheaper terms.

A vast amount of nonsense is spoken by foreign, and especially by English and American, visitors about the rapid disappearance of all the charms of 'dear old Rome.' There is, it seems, some abatement in the dirt and rags which made the place 'so picturesque!' Many of the houses have been whitewashed, and the streets are swept nearly though not quite clean, from sunrise to sunset. Count Pianciani, the Syndic, is a very Peregrine Touchwood in his zeal for removing nuisances; the drains are up, socially at the most awkward, but hygienically at the safest, time in the year; the traffic is obstructed in Via Fontenella di Borghese, Via delle Quattro Fontane, and other most important thoroughfares. There is not much building of new houses, but the dust and noise and thronging of heavy carts are immense. There is everywhere much hurry and little good speed. Not one of the narrowest and most inconvenient streets has as yet been widened by an inch. The Corso and the Via del Tritone are as hopelessly clogged and jammed with conveyances as ever they were; foot passengers are still driven into shops and house doors to escape being crushed by carriage wheels; and as to the embankment, or *sistemazione*, as it is called, of the Tiber, the Municipality, after three years' deliberation, came yesterday to the conclusion that more deliberation was needed, and the scheme was again referred to a *Giunta*, or committee, for more mature consideration and more lengthy, and, in all probability, equally unprofitable reports. Far from proceeding too rapidly, the renovation of the old Papal city seems to be carried on at a distressingly slow pace, and we see about us more of the rags and dirt, more of the sturdy beggars, more, finally, of the old 'picturesque' character of the place than benefits the Italian capital. Not only Rome still continues in a very great measure to be the same squalid city it ever was, but half a century may pass before it begins to be much better.

Little as Italian Rome offers in the way of public diversions, its liveliness far exceeds whatever it could boast on that score in the good old times. Its theatres, though still below the mark, have better performances and more numerous spectators; and fire-works have lost nothing by transposition from Easter to Midsummer. More zest is given to archæological researches and excavations; new treasures are daily added to museums and galleries; reverence for antiquity grows at every step we take toward a better acquaintance with it. There is, finally, also no lack of private entertainments. There have been two or three grand State dinners at the Quirinal, and the well-beloved Princess Margaret opened her apartments last Wednesday evening for the first of her weekly receptions. Lady Paget, the British Minister's wife, has frequent dinner and evening parties for her English friends at the Villa Torlonia; we have had a gay wedding and a good many creditable funerals; and, for the lovers of sport, are there not the hunting meets at the Tomb of Cecilia Metella, and the shooting parties to the Pontine Marshes?

Society in Rome is not particularly dull, though it is, and will, perhaps, long be necessarily divided against itself. We have here two Courts, two Diplomatic Bodies, two political and religious sets, if not in open hostility, at least arrayed in opposite ranks, and bound to ignore and shun one another. The company that assemble at the French Minister's house on one side of the street can have no connection with the party entertained at the French Ambassador's palace over the way. Guelphs and Ghibelines, the Pope's men and the King's men, though belonging to the same country and people, and subject to the same State, have no common ground to meet in, unless it be the drive round the Pincio. Even for the burial of the dead, as we have lately seen, joint action and good understanding are found impracticable. The Princess Margaret herself fails in her attempts at conciliation and the fusion of parties. She had handsome women and gallant cavaliers at her reception the other evening, Mme. Minghetti, Mme. Ghadda, and other wives and daughters of officials of high rank. But of the princely families of Rome there were only the Duchess Cesarini Sforza, the Princess of Teano (both English women), and a few others, well known for their devotion to the Italian cause. Of the Borghese, Altieri, Colonna and Orsini, and even of the more modern houses of Torlonia and Grazioli, not one is ever seen to set his foot on the threshold of the Quirinal. These Papal families do not keep up much social intercourse with one another, but there is none whatever between them and the *Buzzurri*, or Piedmontese and other Italian intruders, or the Romans who have made common cause with these latter. The position of these poor old Roman nobles, who thus choose to sulk in their palaces and to eclipse themselves in a society of which they could and ought to be the highest ornaments, is sufficiently singular, and one wonders how long it will continue on its present footing. There is nothing more puny than their hostility to the new order of things, nothing more idle than any hope on their part to put an end to it by their own exertions. But a Roman noble is by nature a Papalino; he is of the Pope, Popish. The greatness of these families is identified with that priestly ascendency which gave them being. Many of their members are bound to the present Pontiff by personal attachment and gratitude, and their loyalty must remain unshaken at least during his Pontificate, whatever may become of it, or of that of their descendants, after the next Conclave. It must be confessed, besides, that the immediate, all-sweeping application to Rome and her territory of the Italian civil laws, and especially of those abolishing *maggioraschi* or entails, and compelling a division of a man's property among his children, had much in it to wound the pride as well as the interest of these half-feudal aristocrats, to say nothing of the decrees of expropriation for objects of public utility with which their mansions in town and their parks in the country are threatened. Evil days are these in which it has befallen these poor Roman princes to live. Yet it is difficult to see whom they have to blame but themselves if they allowed a fate which they should long have foreseen as inevitable to overtake them. Had there been understanding, manliness, and strength of will among them, nothing would have prevented their being a power, a leading and controlling power, in the old Papal State. They consented to be the mere pageantry, the *valetaille* of the Papacy, and allowed its defense to devolve on Swiss, Dutch, and other alien mercenaries. When danger encompassed the Government, they made no attempt to avert its fall, and they have now no right to complain if they are involved in its ruin."

THE SLIDELL SUITS.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in Brogere versus Slidell, Heath versus Slidell, and other owners of the property of the late John Slidell versus his heirs, in which the Supreme Court affirmed and ratified the decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, affects a large amount of property in New-Orleans. The *Picayune* of that city thus describes it: "The property of Mr. Slidell, which this decision returns to his heirs, cannot be less than $200,000, with about $10,000 of rent due from the time of Slidell's death. Most of the holders of the Slidell property had made some compromise with the heirs before this decision was rendered. The Citizens' Bank, Mr. T. B. Blanchard, and others, had repurchased these properties, and have, therefore, a good and valid title now. The present holders of the Slidell property who did not do this are: W. R. Fish, holding the building known as the Germania Bank; Fritz Happenbauer, holding the United States Restaurant, Common street; Nos. 34 and 36 Common street, held by the heirs of Thomas Hale; Blanchard's stable, on Baronne, near Poydras, held by J. M. Burchard. The remainder, some forty properties in number, are scattered all over the city, a large amount of it being in the rear of the city on White, Dupre, Aglae, and Venus streets. The Slidell property in St. Landry and other parishes was not sold, it being so unproductive that no one was willing to pay any price for it. This suit, therefore, may be regarded as one of the greatest importance, since it finally settles and puts at rest the whole question of confiscation."

PUBLIC BEQUESTS.

The late Charles Taylor, of Philadelphia, who left an estate valued at $250,000, made the following bequests, to be paid after the death of his wife: To contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, $10,000; to the hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Philadelphia, $10,000; to the Children's Hospital of the City of Philadelphia, [illegible]; to the Foster Home Association, of Philadelphia, $5,000; to the Old Men's Home, of Philadelphia, $5,000; to the Indigent Widows' and Single Women's Society, of Philadelphia, $5,000.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

POLICY OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT IN REFERENCE TO IT—THE PROPOSED ROUTE—OPPOSITION TACTICS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Monday, Jan. 26, 1874.

We are told that that nation is happiest which has no history. If ever a country was afflicted with politics, Canada has been for the last year or two. The landmarks of these troubles are the Washington Treaty, the general elections of 1872, the Pacific Railroad scandal, and the present appeal to the country by the Mackenzie Administration. The intersecting questions have been legion, and beyond the Dominion, or sections of the Dominion, are of no interest. The scandal may now be reckoned among dead issues, and new men, new policies, and new issues are the order of the day. If I confine myself to the subject of the Canada Pacific Railroad, which, indeed, is the only question of moment before the people of Canada, I am satisfied I shall have embraced all that is likely to be of present interest to American readers.

The surrender of the Canada Pacific Railroad charter by the Allan Company, ostensibly because of the difficulties encountered in English financial circles, but, in reality, because of the furor in connection with the scandal. that, and the subsequent resignation of the Macdonald Ministry, left the question of transcontinental communication on this side of the line pretty nearly where it was when British Columbia entered the Confederation. By the agreement with that Province the Government were bound to establish communication with the Pacific sea-board in ten years, and, as nearly three of these are past without the surveys having been completed or the construction of the road begun, the present Ministry propose to treat with British Columbia for some modification of the terms. They also intend to go on, in the meantime, with the construction of such portions of the road as are absolutely necessary. From the western waters of the Saskatchewan River to the Pacific Ocean, the original plan is to be carried out in its entirety; east of that the route is to be remodeled. Instead of constructing a road from Fort Garry to Lake Nipissing, through that sterile and unpopulated tract of country between the great lakes and the height of land, the policy of the Mackenzie Government is to take advantage of the water routes afforded by Lakes Huron and Superior, and also the Saskatchewan River. According to this plan, a line would be constructed from the north-west shores of Lake Superior to Fort Garry, or to where the Saskatchewan would be available for navigation. This would furnish a speedy means of communication with the Province of Manitoba, and, as soon as the road was constructed between the western waters of the Saskatchewan and the Pacific sea-board there would be uninterrupted communication between Halifax and Vancouver during such portion of the year as navigation remained open. During the Winter months transit would be afforded over American lines, for, among the first things to be done by the Government is the construction of a branch line from Fort Garry to the boundary line at Pembina. This American route is also intended to be made available while the construction of that portion of the main road between Lake Superior and Fort Garry is being gone on with, and it is this fact which has led opposition journals to raise the cry that the Government is in league with the Northern Pacific.

Whether this plan shall find acceptance with the country or not, will be decided on Thursday, on which day the general elections take place. It was not on this or any other question of policy that Mr. Mackenzie professed to appeal to the country, but, nevertheless, this has been made the question upon which the opposition have chosen to join issue. Their plan of attack, although somewhat desultory, makes the Pacifice Railroad policy of the Government the converging point. It is charged that the Government are in league with Americans, that the new route is prejudicial to Canadian interests, and calculated to divert North-western traffic into American channels, and that it gives British Columbia the opportunity of withdrawing from the Confederation. There is also another charge, bearing upon the Canada Pacific scheme, and known here as the Lake Superior Ring. It seems that the Premier, Mr. Mackenzie, appears, along with five others, in the Ontario *Gazette*, (official,) as applicants for charters for two companies, the united capital of which is $5,000,000, and their object the purchase of mineral and other land on the shores and in the vicinity of Lake Superior. It is claimed by the opposition, on the strength of this circumstance, that Mr. Mackenzie is seeking to make private gain out of his public policy. If there be anything in any one of these charges, it will, no doubt, be brought up when Parliament meets, but to all appearance, they are not going to prevent the Government gaining a majority of supporters in the elections which are imminent.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

On an appeal in the suit of David Richards against Orange Judd and others the General Term of this Judicial Department has rendered an important decision. The suit was to recover $25,000 damages for alleged libel by defendant in having denounced in the *American Agriculturist* as "nonsensical quackery" certain medicines advertised by plaintiff; also in having denounced its owner as an "imposter." The defendant answered, setting up the truth of his statement in "justification of its publication, and in mitigation of damages," alleging that the publication was made "with a good motive and for justifiable ends." Before trial the plaintiff was brought up for examination under an order of the court, and upon being asked as to the contents of the medicine he advertised, and which had been the subject of denunciation in defendant's paper, refused to answer otherwise than that "it is a secret compound, composed of various ingredients which possess great medical properties." Persisting in his refusal to answer more definitely, defendant's counsel moved before a Judge at Chambers to strike out the complaint, which motion was granted, and the suit dismissed with costs. From this decision the plaintiff appealed, and the appeal was argued at length by John L. Walker on behalf of plaintiff, and Ex-Judge Amos G. Hull on the part of defendant.

The General Term has now confirmed the decision of the Judge at Chambers, and, in delivering the opinion of the court, Chief Justice Davis referred to the subject matter of the suit as follows: "Indeed, it is impossible to read the vulgar, and in many respects shameful, assertions and instructions that accompany the compounds of plaintiff without being struck with the vileness of his impostures. That he can bring an action for libel for injury alleged to be done to his trade in his medicines, by denouncing them as arrant quackery, and at the same time protect himself against exposure by claiming them to be valuable secrets, is a proposition that cannot be maintained. In the laudable exposure of such 'humbugs' as the pretended medicines of plaintiff and others, the defendants take upon themselves great risks, and subject themselves to the annoyance of suits; but I think they are not exposed to any danger, that courts will interpose any shield for the protection of his guilty fraud and deception of the public. If the plaintiff did not choose to try the question of the true character of his 'golden remedies,' he should have kept out of a court of justice."

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury, yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants ninety-nine, amounting to $931,194 98; pay rolls paid, number of warrants sixteen, amounting to $38,865 25; total number of warrants 115, mounting to $971,059 23. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $36,066 36; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $25,181 38; collection of assessments and interest, $19,764,15; market rents and fees, $1,012 50; water rents, $562 90; licenses, Mayor's office, $63 75; sewer permits, $105; sales vitrified stone pipe, $239 70; fees and fines district courts, $32 50; rents, &c., Department of Docks, $27,106 50; penalties, Health Department, $1,069 45; total, $111,204 19.

THE BURIAL OF NATHANIEL FRENCH.

No meeting of the Aldermanic Committee appointed to investigate the circumstances connected with the burial of the remains of Nathaniel French in Potter's Field has yet been held, but the meeting will probably be convened next Tuesday or Wednesday. They intend to examine the Commissioners of Charities as to the disposition of bodies which have not been identified, and to suggest such reforms as may be called for by the investigation. It is rumored that many bodies which should have been consigned to Potter's Field were sold for dissection.

THE SINKING FUND.

IMPORTANT REPORT ON FERRY LEASES.

INTERESTING REPORT FROM CONTROLLER GREEN AND CHAMBERLAIN LANE TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the sinking fund, yesterday, a resolution was adopted cancelling the lease of the second floor of Centre Market, for which a lease had been given to Wm. Lawlor for a term of five years from May 17, 1872. A resolution was also adopted authorizing the Controller to appoint an appraiser to value the City property to be sold under the direction of the Commissioners of the sinking fund, and to present a report of such valuations. The board authorized the Controller to appoint an appraiser to fix the rent of the premises No. 73 Elm street for the term of the renewal of the lease. The following is the City property to be appraised before being sold at auction: No. 160 Wooster street, No. 352 West Thirty-fifth street, No. 53 Spring street, No. 49 Leonard street, and No. 61 Thompson street, the block of land bounded by Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets Fourth and Lexington avenues; block bounded by Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets Lexington and Third avenues, block west side of Third avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, and also the Fort Gansevoort property.

The following report, made by the Controller and Chamberlain, was then presented.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1874.

To the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund:

The Controller and Chamberlain of the City, to whom was referred the subject of ferries and ferry franchises, by resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, passed July 1, 1873, respectfully report:

That they have given this important subject careful attention, and present to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund the following suggestions relative thereto: These ferries are without doubt a valuable property, capable of returning to the City a large annual revenue if properly administered. They have not heretofore been so remunerative to the City as they should have been. Hoffman's *Treaties on the Estate and Rights of the Corporation of the City of New-York as Proprietors*, edition of 1862, volume 1, pages 286 to 302, clearly states the rights of the City to the ferries.

The final determination of the propriety of establishing or continuing ferries all around the island is in the Corporation of the City of New-York, and, in view of the fact that the City does not own all the wharf and pier rights in use, or that may be needed for such purposes, and that it might be unwise to acquire them by purchase, it would seem best that all ferry lessees under future leases be required to pay rent equal to the value of rental, for exclusive purposes of all wharf and pier rights the City may own at the designated location of the ferry, and which are used by the ferry, or otherwise rendered valueless by its establishment, and, in addition thereto, a percentage of the gross receipts of the ferry, as consideration for the use of the franchise; and that all locations where the City does not own any wharf rights, such per cent. only should be paid, and that if ferries are let to the highest bidder the foregoing rates be made the upset price, and the lease be granted to the party who will pay in cash, or in quarter yearly installments, the greatest sum of money as bonus in addition to such upset price; that all boats, fixtures, bulk-heads, and piers used by the ferries be maintained by the lessees at their own cost; that the slips be dredged and kept clean at their own expense, and that new leases, or renewals of existing leases, be made not exceeding nine months nor less than six months before the commencement of the new lease, or the expiration of the then current lease; and also that if the upset price is not offered the ferry be not established, or, if established, be discontinued.

It is also suggested that in lieu of the percentage each ferry might pay a per capita rate upon each person or vehicle carried. Whichever method is adopted, proper covenants should be inserted in the lease to insure correct accounts of persons carried, and of income, and to fix a limit of rates to be charged, so that they will not be oppressive or detrimental.

A schedule of ferries now established, with description of property belonging to the City in use by them, and the rents reserved in the leases is hereto annexed, by which it appears that 2,695 feet of bulkheads, and equal to nine (9) piers are exclusively used by them, which would, in the opinion of John J. Serrell, Esq., an experienced engineer and surveyor, whose views on the whole subject have been furnished at the request of the undersigned, be worth for other special uses at least $143,000 per year, while the present rents reserved, including such as are for franchise only, amount to but $58,904, showing an actual loss to the City of $94,096 per year.

There is no doubt that these franchises should be productive of greater revenues to the City, but the undersigned discover that with this character of public property, the condition, as with all others which they have had occasion to investigate, viz., that a past profligate era has tied it up with imprudent leases and conditions, that it will be long before a new era can fully be entered upon, without resorting to litigation and protracted legal conflicts.

The Atlantic or South, the Fulton, Wall street, Catharine, and Hamilton Avenue Ferries are leased to the Union Ferry Company for a period of ten years from May 1, 1871, at a rent of $1 each per annum. These ferries formerly yielded a rent to the City of $103,000 per annum, showing a loss under leases made by the late régime of $102,995 per annum, or over $1,000,000 loss to the City for the term of the lease. For this nominal rent of $1 per annum the Union Ferry Company get 665 feet of bulk-head and two piers in addition to the ferries.

The old argument will be revived that the City is benefited by the ferries to a greater extent than the loss of rent by a system of non-remunerative leases. The neighborhood surrounding the City is, however, benefited much more than the City, as is evidenced by the fact that the ferry lessees are and have been almost exclusively owners of real estate opposite the City, and depending on ferries for increase of value, or interested in railroads terminating there.

A schedule annexed shows the unpaid ferry rents so far as they appear in the Finance Department. These rents are now collected through the Department of Docks, and there is no record of arrears in the Finance Department.

By chapter 383 of the laws of 1870, the Department of Docks seems to have exclusive charge and control of leasing all wharf property belonging to the City, and it may be that while the law stands as it appears now to be it would be well that the department should act conjointly with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in cases of the leasing of wharves or piers for ferry purposes. The law in this respect should be altered so as to preserve this right of leasing ferries and the necessary pier and bulkhead accommodations exclusively to the Sinking Fund Commissioners.

The undersigned are clearly of the opinion that the income of the City can and ought to be greatly increased without injury to property interests and without any increase of charges to persons carried. The extent to which the Brooklyn bridge will, when complete, effect the ferries is impossible to state. There is no doubt, however, that an increasing population and increase of business will be of an extent sufficient to require all the crossing facilities that the bridge and ferries can furnish.

With the view of affording some facts on the subject there is appended hereto an extract from a report on the subject of bridge accommodation, made by one of the undersigned in the year 1868.

(Signed,) ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
GEORGE W. LANE, Chamberlain.

SCHEDULE OF FERRY LEASES, EAST RIVER.

Staten Island Ferry—Staten Island Railroad Company lessee; 120 feet of bulkhead on Whitehall street; lease expires May 1, 1877; term of lease, $1,000 per annum.

Hamilton Avenue Ferry—South Ferry to Atlantic street, Brooklyn; Union Ferry Company lessee of this and other ferries; lease expires May 1, 1881; 220 feet of bulkhead on Whitehall street and west half of Pier No. 2 East River.

Wall Street Ferry—Union Ferry Company lessees of this and other ferries; lease $1 per annum; expires May 1, 1881; bulkhead foot of Wall street and east half of Pier No. 15 East River.

Fulton Ferry—Union Ferry Company lessees of this and other ferries; term of lease, $1 per annum; expires May 1, 1881; 150 feet of bulkhead on Fulton street, east half of Pier No. 21, and west half of Pier No. 22, 300 feet of bulkhead foot of Fulton street, Brooklyn.

Roosevelt Street Ferry—New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company lessee; lease, $6,400; expires Nov. 1, 1877; 250 feet bulkhead, south between Roosevelt and James streets; Pier No. 30, and west half of Pier No. 31, East River.

James Slip Ferry to Hunter's Point—East River Ferry Company lessee; lease expires May 1, 1878; $4,600 per annum; lease not executed.

Ferry, James street to South Sixth street, Brooklyn—New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company lessee; lease expires May 1, 1874; $600 per annum; nothing but ferry franchise.

Catherine Ferry—Union Ferry Company lessees; expires May 1, 1881; lease $1 per annum, with other ferries.

Grand street, New-York—New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company occupants; no lease, no rents; north half of Pier No. 55, 125 feet bulkhead, and south half of short pier foot of Grand street, East River, New-York; 100 feet bulkhead, foot of Grand street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Grand street, New-York, to South Seventh street, Brooklyn—New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company, lessees; lease expires May 1,1874; $3,000 per annum; nothing but ferry franchise.

Houston street, New-York, to Grand street, Brooklyn, E. D.—Wm. W. Winans and his associates, occupants; $9,000 per annum; thirty feet bulkhead foot of Houston street, East River, New-York; 100 feet bulkhead foot of Grand street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Tenth street, East River, New-York, to Greenpoint, Long Island—Gideon Lee Knapp, lessee; expires May 1, 1875; at $1,300 per annum; nothing but ferry franchise.

Twenty-third street, New-York, to Greenpoint, Long Island.—Gideon Lee Knapp, lessee; expires May 1, 1874; at $600 per annum; 100 feet bulkhead foot of Twenty third street, East River.

Thirty-fourth street, East River, New-York, to Hunter's Point, Long Island—East River Ferry Company, lessees; expires Nov. 1, 1877; $800 per annum; seventy-five feet of bulkhead foot of Thirty-fourth street, East River.

Ninety-second street, East River, New-York, to Astoria, Queens County, Long Island—Queens County Ferry Company lessees; no lease; $50 per annum; 100 feet of bulkhead foot of Fulton street, Astoria; bulkhead foot of Ninety-second street, New-York.

NORTH RIVER FERRIES.

Ferry to Staten Island, North Shore—No lease; no rent paid for this ferry.

Jersey City Ferry—New-Jersey Railroad Company lessees until May, 1876, at $7,500 per annum; thirty feet of bulkhead foot of Cortlandt street, New-York, and south half of Pier No. 18 North River.

Barclay Street Ferry to Hoboken, N. J.—Edwin A. Stevens lessee; rent $1,000 per annum; nothing but the ferry franchise.

Pavonia Avenue Ferry—Erie Railway Company lessees for ten years from May 1, 1864, at $9,300 per annum; Pier No. 30 North River, half of bulkhead between that and Pier No. 31 North River, together with L in upper side of Pier No. 30 North River.

Desbrosses street to Harrison street, Jersey City, N. J.—Associates of the Jersey Company occupants; lease expired May 1, 1872; $1,000 per annum; nothing but ferry franchise.

Spring street to Hoboken, N. J.—Wm. J. Peck lessee; ten years from June 1, 1866, at $8,000 per annum; north half and L of Pier No. 42 North River, with south half of Pier No. 43, extending to the L, with basin between.

Christopher Street Ferry to Weehawken, N. J.—Wm. D. Harris lessee; expires July 20, 1880; $500 per annum; 100 feet of bulkhead foot of Forty-second street, North River.

Twenty-third Street Ferry to Pavonia avenue, N. J.—Erie Railway Company lessees till May 1, 1876, at $50 per annum; bulkhead 100 feet foot of Twenty-third street, New-York.

SCHEDULE SHOWING UNPAID FERRY RENTS.

Long Island Ferry Company, four and half years, to May 1, 1864. Ferry to Peck slip, leased to J. F. Meserole and others, transferred to Long Island Ferry Company, being for ten years from May 1, 1859. Ferry franchise rescinded by the Corporation May, 1864, for which the company claimed damages. Suit in the hands of the Corporation Counsel	$94,500
Ferry from foot of Grand street, East River, fourteen years, to Nov. 1, 1873, $15,000 per annum. Original lease to J. V. Meserole and others for ten years from May 1, 1859, transferred to Long Island Ferry Company, who, it appears, have paid nothing. The New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company, now in possession, refuse to pay, claiming that they run the ferry by request for the accommodation of the public. Suit in the hands of Corporation Counsel	210,000
Union Ferry Company, of Brooklyn, three months, to May 1, 1871, on ferries to Brooklyn; refuse to pay, claiming as an offset that portion of the property included in their original lease was taken by the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Company. In suit	22,150
Associate Houston Street Ferry Company, eighteen months, to Nov. 1, 1873. Lease expired May 1, 1873	13,500
J. C., R. L., and E. A. Stevens. Balance apparently due from 1829 to 1835—Barclay Street Ferry	1,450
Sophia V. D. Laing, five and three-fourth years, to Aug. 1, 1862. From Thirty-ninth street, North River, to Bull's Ferry, N. J. Lease ten years from Aug. 1, 1852, at $100 per annum for the first five years and $200 for the last five years	1,150
Total	$342,750

The following is an extract from a communication of Andrew H. Green, Esq., late Controller of the Park, relative to Westchester County, Hudson River, and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, to the Board of Commissioners of Central Park, Dec. 30, 1868:

"There are now in London seven bridges across the Thames devoted to ordinary traffic, and three exclusively for railways, within the distance of three miles, beginning at the east; they are as follows London Bridge, Southwark Bridge, for general traffic, and at a distance of 1,450 feet from the former, between these is a railway bridge; the next is Blackfriars Bridge, at a distance of 2,450 feet from Southwark Bridge; another railway bridge lies between the two last named; then comes Waterloo Bridge, at 2,900 feet from Blackfriar's Bridge; then Westminster Bridge, 3,150 feet from Waterloo Bridge, with another railway bridge between them; next is Lambeth Bridge, distant from Westminster Bridge 2,250 feet, and is followed by Vauxhall Bridge, 2,700 feet further up the river, and near the limit of dense population; beyond these are Chelsea and Battersea Bridges, each at intervals a little over a mile. These bridges vary in length from 708 feet to 1,380 feet, and are of various widths. Less than a century ago the only bridges over the Thames within the above limits were the Old London, Blackfriars, and Westminster.

* * * * Most of these bridges are designed upon an extensive and magnificent scale as to the extent of the accommodation afforded, and are works of engineering skill and architectural beauty. It is stated that the cost of the new London Bridge and the approaches to it over thirty years ago was £2,000,000 sterling, or over $10,000,000 in United States currency. In addition to the bridges mentioned there is the Thames Tunnel at the distance of about two miles below London Bridge.

Within the limits of the City of Paris the River Seine is crossed by twenty-six bridges in the distance of seven and a half miles, including the number which cross both of the channels passing the Isle of St. Louis and Isle de Palais.

Seven of these bridges are suspension, three are of iron or stone piers, one is of wood and the rest are of stone; their length varies from 170 feet to 460 feet, and their breadth from 15 feet to 83 feet. Two of them are for foot-passengers only, and two exclusively for railways.

Twelve of the bridges are less than 1,000 feet distant from the nearest bridge to them. Between fourteen of them the distance is less than 2,000 feet each, and the greatest distance between any two of them is but 4,700 feet.

Whenever the population of New-York and Westchester shall assume the density on the shores of the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek which that of London has on the Thames, and Paris on the Seine, the means of communication must be fully equal to that afforded across the Thames and Seine, and it must be borne in mind that the general traffic over bridges crossing the Thames and Seine is not obstructed by draws and openings. The length of the waterway from the North River to Little Hell Gate, measured through the Spuyten Duyvil Creek and the Harlem River, is about 39,000 feet, nearly eight miles.

The average distance of those in London would give nineteen, and those of Paris nearly twenty-five, for equal accommodation across the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek to the East River, and their length, excepting those that may be built on the suspension plan, would probably vary from 250 to 600 feet. If the City of New-York and Long Island shall hereafter be connected by bridges, the distance between Ward's Island and the Battery would require twenty-two of them, if they crossed as frequently as in London, and thirty if they were built as near each other as in Paris.

The construction of proper approaches to tunnels under the Harlem River would be much easier than in London, because the average rise and fall of tide is nearly fourteen feet less in New-York than in London, and that difference in grade alone would be very beneficial if equal size of tunnel and depth of channel were maintained on both sides.

The width of the Seine through the City of Paris is from 870 to 1,200 feet.

The width of Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek between New-York and Westchester is from 200 to 450 feet.

The width of the East River between the pier-head lines of New-York and Brooklyn is from 1,200 to 2,500 feet.

The width of the North River between New-York and New-Jersey is from 2,700 feet to 4,000 feet between the pier-head lines."

The report was unanimously adopted, after which the board adjourned.

PREPARATIONS FOR A CUBAN EXPEDITION.

Yesterday the head-quarters of the Cuban Junta, in Exchange place, was visited by a large number of Cubans, and an unusual degree of activity was manifested among the leaders, but the cause thereof could not be learned from any of them. Señor Francisco Vicento Aguilera, the lately-appointed Vice President of the "Republic" of Cuba, was present, and was in consultation with Gen. Jordan, Señor Queralta, and Gen. Cisneros during the day. Señor Aguilera has been stopping in Baltimore for the past few months, and only arrived in this City on Friday. It was stated that his stay in Baltimore, and the rumor that was gotten up there in regard to the fitting out of the Edgar Stuart for another expedition to Cuba, was simply a ruse. In the meantime the leaders in this City were actively engaged in preparing for an expedition, and several thousands of dollars have been spent in purchasing cannon. The vessel will leave from Jersey, but the exact location could not be ascertained. It will start, however, in the course of a few weeks, and probably before that. It is stated that the Vice President, Gens. Jordan and Queralta, Col. Bowen and Gen. Vincente Mestre will have charge. Capt. Seibert will also be on board in charge of the crew. The following communication in relation to taking the volunteers on board was handed to a reporter of THE TIMES:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1873.

Señor Vicente Mestre:

SIR: Capt. Seibert has called upon me for three days to take his volunteers on board. I shall be willing to do this, still I would like to have a contract made. You will oblige me if you would send me a notice when I can see you.

My house is very well situated for keeping the men, and, in fact, I will be able to give the whole matter every attention. Very respectfully,

(Signed,) E. P. HORST,
No. 43 Tompkins street.

P. S.—I was formerly Captain of Company D, First New-York State Cavalry Regiment.

Señor Aguilera, on arriving in Cuba, will become President in place of the Marquis of Santa Lucia, who was appointed President *pro tem.* in place of Señor Cespedes, deposed. Since the discovery of a number of spies among Los Amigos de Cuba, the members of that society have been very cautious in regard to speaking of their affairs to any one.

ATTEMPTED WIFE-MURDER.

Stephen August, a Hungarian, thirty years of age, was arrested, yesterday, charged with having attempted to murder his wife, Christina, aged twenty-three years, at her residence, No. 840 Eighth avenue. It appears that August, who is a tin-smith, went to Europe about three months ago, and remaining there two months, returned a month since to this City. He then ascertained that during his absence his wife had sold out all the household effects, and had taken up her residence with her aunt, at No. 840 Eighth avenue. He called on his wife at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and asked her if she would go and live with him. Mrs. August refused, alleging as a reason that the times were too bad to go housekeeping, and advised her husband to take board somewhere, and she would remain with her aunt. August became enraged at his wife, and drew a pistol. Mrs. August attempted to run out of the room, when August fired, the ball lodging in his wife's back, below the shoulder-blade, inflicting a dangerous wound. The woman rushed down stairs, whereupon her husband fired at her again, but the second shot failed to take effect. A policeman was summoned, and August was arrested, and committed to prison to await the result of the injuries.

THE KELSEY MYSTERY.

The Kelsey mystery, which has produced so much excitement, received a slight impetus recently. Mr. Brooke, counsel for Royal Sammis, was waited on by a melancholy-appearing man on Friday last, who asked Mr. Brooke "How would you like to see Charles G. Kelsey?" Mr. Brooke assured him that nothing would give him greater pleasure than the sight of that man "in the flesh." His visitor informed him that for the small sum of $200 his wish would be gratified. But it would cost him something to secure success for his undertaking, and if the lawyer would give him $100 he would have Kelsey in such a place that any number of persons could see him. Mr. Brooke did not see the point, and his visitor left, and it is needless to say he has not yet returned.

THE ICE CROP.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

WHAT THE OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL COMPANIES SAY ABOUT IT—ICE FROM MAINE AND MASSACHUSETTS FOR THIS MARKET.

The ice crop still continues to be the topic of conversation among all classes, and the public look with anxiety for even the most meagre information on the subject. The question is one which immediately affects every member of the community, and, considering the suffering and annoyance which must necessarily attend a Summer accompanied by an ice famine in this City, it is not to be wondered at that considerable anxiety should be felt in the matter. The special dispatch in yesterday's TIMES giving an account of the ice prospects on the Hudson was eagerly read, and produced a more hopeful feeling in the minds of the people than had been experienced for several weeks. In order to ascertain the views of the ice companies on the probabilities of a good crop, a reporter of THE TIMES yesterday visited the officers of several of the companies. The President of the Washington Ice Company, which obtains the greater portion of its supply from the Hudson River, reported that the river above Catskill was frozen solid, and that people were crossing on foot. Neither at this point nor at the different other depots—Rondout Creek, Esopus, Washington Point, Kingston Point, Glasgow, Athens, or Coeyness—have the company yet gathered a pound of ice. It is freezing hard on the river, however, and ice is forming rapidly. At Coeyness the ice is eight inches thick, and it is expected that cutting at this point will be in full operation to-morrow. Should the present cold snap continue for four or five days, ice-cutting will become general along the Hudson. It would require fully two weeks of the present cold weather, the President states, to guarantee anything like a sufficient quantity to meet the wants of the company, and considering the fact that from the middle of February the sun commences to give more warmth than the ice-gatherers wish, melting the frozen surface unless it happens to be protected by snow, the probabilities are that the supply will fall far short of the usual yield. In view of these facts, and not daring to trust to local sources for their supply, the company have made preparations for gathering ice at the lakes at Shaker Village, in Massachusetts, about sixty miles from Hudson, to which point it will be conveyed for shipment in barges. The ice on these lakes is now about twelve inches thick, and the work of cutting and gathering the crop will be vigorously commenced in one or two days. Temporary houses for storing the ice are being erected in the vicinity. Some lakes in Maine have also been taken, from which a good supply can be obtained. The company state that these precautions involve considerable expense, and should a plentiful supply of ice be gathered near home the expenditures thus made will be a total loss, the ice from distant localities not being worth the cost of transportation to this City except an ice famine existed here. The supply needed by the company is 250,000 tons, to obtain which it is necessary that all their store-houses on the Hudson, as well as those in Massachusetts, should be filled before the season closes. Under all the circumstances the company are sanguine of gathering a good crop, but do not expect their usual harvest. The question of supply, however, will probably be definitely settled by the weather of the next ten days.

The Vice President of the Knickerbocker Ice Company states that although they have not yet gathered a cake of ice, they do not despair of securing a good supply still, should the weather only prove favorable. The records of ice-harvesting for twenty-five years show that in ten years the entire crop was gathered in February and March. An old ice-gatherer states that in 1849 the cutting of ice did not commence until the 12th of February, and sixteen years ago not a load of ice was obtained off Rockland Lake until the 13th of February, notwithstanding which a plentiful supply was in both instances obtained. The different depots of the company on the Hudson River are at New-Baltimore, and on the islands just below, Coxsackie, Evesport, Athens, Hamburg, Catskill Point, Rondout, Stettsburg, Barrytown, Rhinebeck, Clear Water, and New-Paltz, opposite Poughkeepsie, and at Marlborough, near Newburg. At latest reports the ice at New-Baltimore was from six to seven inches in thickness, and at Evesport about three inches thick, while at Rondout and other points the agents reported that it was only thick enough to keep from breaking up. At Coxsackie the ice was reported to be about three inches thick, but was covered by four or five inches of snow, with the snow still falling and the weather entirely favorable. The breaking of the ice by the ferry-boats in crossing interferes materially with the freezing of the river, allowing the wind to disturb the cakes not yet solidly frozen. At Rockland Lake, from which the company derive their principal supply, the ice is very much cut up, and is not of uniform thickness. In some places it is five inches thick, while in others it is uneven, and does not measure more than three inches. The frozen surface is very much cut up from the large number of holes broken through the ice by fishermen. The ice on the lake must be about nine inches in thickness before it can be cut, that strength being necessary to support the heavy machinery used in cutting, so that none of the crop has yet been gathered. In some of the coves along the Hudson ice of sufficient thickness for cutting has been formed; but the waters being encumbered by grass and weeds it is not of the quality required by the company, and has not been touched. Should the present cold weather continue, the company except to commence cutting their crop in the vicinity of New-Baltimore early in the week. The Vice President states that the annual supply required by the Knickerbocker Ice Company is about 650,000 tons, and store-houses capable of containing this quantity have been erected. To meet this enormous demand, not a ton of ice has yet been gathered in the vicinity of New-York. The company, however, like the other companies, have made arrangements for bringing their supply from other States, and are already cutting ice in their Massachusetts ponds, the distance of transportation to this City being about 106 miles. In a day or two they expect to take ice in this locality at the rate of 1,000 tons per day, and this supply will be at once brought on to this City and stored. The company state that the entire question of a plentiful supply will depend on the weather of the next few weeks. The situation at present looks hopeful, and while it is too soon yet to form a decided estimate of the result of this year's growth, they do not anticipate a famine. At worst, they think, it cannot be more than a scarcity, and although it is extremely improbable that a full supply will be obtained from local sources, such an event, taking the results of other seasons into consideration, is not impossible.

THE EXCISE BOARD AND THE POLICE.

Forty-three applications for licenses were made to the Excise Board during the last week, for which $3,281 23 was received. Total number of applications since June, 1873, to date 7,211; total amount received for same $539,596 27. Licenses granted last week, twenty-eight. The licenses of C. H. Rohrs, keeper of a concert saloon at No. 344 Broome street, was revoked last week, he having violated the conditions of section fifth of the Excise laws. Ninety cases were sent to the counsel of the board during the week for prosecution. The total number of cases tried within the past two weeks for violation of the Sunday law was 630, all of which, in the absence of corroborative evidence, were, with one exception, dismissed. The spasmodic efforts of the Police to enforce the observance of the Sunday Liquor law when referred to in presence of a member of the board is recognized by a broad smile of incredulity. They are also prone to regard the "reports" of some Police Captains, to use a vulgar phrase, as "too thin," for personal observation and complaints of favoritism from dealers assure the board that there is not one precinct in the City wherein there is not a violation of the Sunday law. The Commissioners of Excise say that the assertion of a certain morning journal, in its issue of Friday, that the board instituted this late farcical proceeding against the liquor-dealers, is utterly devoid of truth. They were totally unaware of any such movement by the Police until notified by them to appear as prosecutors of a number of persons found selling on Sunday, Dec. 28. It is very evident from the result of the trials of these cases that the Police took especial pains to keep away all evidence that would justify the Excise Commissioners in convicting the persons summoned to appear before them.

A YOUTHFUL DESPERADO.

John Ketch, of No. 506 Tenth avenue, was committed by Justice Kilbreth, at Jefferson Market, yesterday, on a charge of stabbing City Marshal Josephs in the hand. It appears Ketch attempted to steal a horse and wagon belonging to James Devine, but was hotly pursued by the latter, who drew a knife. Ketch ran into a butcher shop, and, seizing a large carving-knife, attacked Devine. Mr. Josephs, who was passing at the moment, ran to assist Devine, when Ketch turned upon him and stabbed him in the hand. Josephs [illegible] would-be murderer.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 1, 1874.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* TIMES *Office.*

Our dispatches from Albany yesterday announced the hearing of committees from both Houses, of arguments on the bill for "Protection of Factory Children." It happens, unfortunately for the proposed law, that the Chairman of each committee is a manufacturer, and, therefore, liable to have a selfish interest against it. Yet, it is also true that both Mr. WEST, of Saratoga, and Senator LOWERY, were poor factory boys themselves once, who, by their industry and ability, have raised themselves to their present positions of wealth and honor. It would be a shame to human nature that they should forget the wrongs and oppressions of the class they sprang from, and now, for the selfish interest of their particular factories, oppose so beneficent a law. These country members too should remember that the evils of overwork in factories are most of all felt in large cities, and they should be willing to legislate for the "greatest number." Mr. WAGSTAFF, of this City, has done himself honor by his humane defense of this great multitude of unprotected factory children.

So long as the Legislature persists in adjourning from Friday noon until Monday night each week, it is not worth while for any member to offer resolutions for a final adjournment within the hundred days. One month, or nearly one-third of the constitutional session, has already passed without anything whatever being done, and this condition of affairs is chiefly due to the habit of squandering three days in each week, which is a custom the Legislature has inherited from its predecessors. If there is a sincere desire in the Senate and Assembly for a short session, let the members remain at their posts and attend to their duties six full days in each week. Unless this is done, the Legislature will but repeat the experience of previous sessions. All important matters will be postponed until the closing days, and in the confusion which the press of business will then create, all sorts of discreditable jobs will be pushed through. We hope that when the two Houses meet on Monday the first business will be to pass a concurrent resolution ordering continuous sessions from Monday morning until Saturday evening.

It is time the House of Representatives made an end of sitting on Saturday "as in Committee of the Whole." This farcical performance has become tiresome by reason of frequent repetition through a series of years. Judging from the brief report of the proceedings of yesterday, the session must have been even less profitable to the country than usual. Mr. COX, of New-York, spoke on finances; Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, on the Pacific Railroad; Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, of Iowa, on the army question; and Mr. KELLOGG, of Connecticut, on the currency. These were not especially lively topics, and we might infer that the House went to sleep under the infliction were we not told that the speeches were "interspersed with ludicrous left-handed compliments on the finances between Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, Mr. HAVENS, of Missouri, and Mr. MELLISH, of New-York." We can well believe that anything these gentlemen had to say on the subject would be sufficiently ludicrous to keep the House awake at least. But we cannot find a recompense for these Saturday sittings in the fact that they afford certain gentlemen an opportunity to make themselves and grave questions ridiculous. The House should have a regular business session on Saturday, or none at all.

Since CHARLICK became autocrat of the Police Department it is not safe to die suddenly in a public place with any portable property upon the person. The case of Sergt. DAY and several patrolmen of the Fifteenth Precinct, tried yesterday, not only proves this general fact, but shows to what a low condition the Police force has come. It is established beyond all dispute that when the body of the gentleman who died in the Russian baths passed into the hands of the officers they also took possession of three pearl shirt-studs and a silk umbrella. These articles have disappeared, and in their stead we have all the officers concerned swearing that they have no idea what has become of them. This state of affairs seems to give grounds for suspicion of perjury as well as larceny. If the Police Department were under decent management we might hope that this disgraceful case would be thoroughly investigated and the [illegible] punished. But we expect

expect anything of the kind to occur when the matter is in the hands of a board that has so shamefully mismanaged other details of its business.

Improved productiveness in City revenues is a matter of vital importance to every tax-payer. Hence the report on ferry leases submitted at yesterday's meeting of the sinking fund Commissioners, by Controller GREEN and Chamberlain LANE, deserves more than passing attention. It will be observed that by the underletting of the ferry property of the Corporation the City loses $94,000 a year, and that there are outstanding unpaid ferry rents to the amount of $342,750 in addition to other arrears that may have accrued since the duty of collection was transferred to the Department of Docks. There are two obvious conclusions to be deduced from this report: One is that as the present ferry leases expire the City should insist on getting full value for its property, and that the Corporation Counsel ought to be instructed to take immediate steps to compel the payment of rents overdue.

Every week adds to the number of drinking places in the City, and we now have a total of 7,211 applications to the Excise Commissioners for license. Considering that there must be a number of unlicensed places, it can be assumed that we now have at least one saloon to every 130 of our population. In compensation for this alarming fact, we have nothing more than the $559,596 collected for licenses, and the general opinion will be that this sum is a mere trifle in comparison with the waste of life and property which the large number of saloons represents. Under the law as it is at present, the Excise Commissioners are powerless to restrict the traffic, and so we drift on from bad to worse. They are unable to even enforce the law as it stands, for we find that, of 650 cases of violations of the Sunday law tried during the past week, all but one were dismissed for want of evidence. Public sentiment in this community will not tolerate any very stringent regulation of the liquor traffic, but it will be strange if the suggestive facts which appear in the weekly reports of the Excise Commissioners do not soon awaken our citizens to a sense of the danger which is at their doors.

While there is no reason to doubt that New-York City will do its whole duty in regard to the centennial, there is cause to fear that some harm may come from an unreasonable delay. It is time we were moving in this matter. It cannot be expected that the nation will take the necessary action until the Metropolis has set the example. Some time ago there was a spirited meeting, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, which bore good fruit in fair promises, but its results thus far are only valuable as illustrating the truth of the proverb concerning the limited power of fine words. The time has come when our leading citizens should unite in a call for a great public meeting to take this subject into consideration and devise measures which will enable the Empire State to have its proper share in the centennial celebration. We are sure that nothing stands in the way of such action but the delusion that there is yet time enough to do everything which is required. If our citizens will only remember that work on the buildings must be commenced next Spring, and that money is required to commence them, we are quite certain they will act without further delay.

POLITICAL ISSUES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

With the death of Lord PALMERSTON in 1865, the era of compromise in British politics may be said to have ended. Since that time, liberalism has assumed a distinctly aggressive attitude, and no Cabinet had any chance of stability which did not devote itself to the solution of some "burning questions" in domestic politics. Mr. DISRAELI made a gallant but ineffectual attempt in 1867 to "head off" the Liberal advance by "educating" his party up to household suffrage, and so rounding off with a Conservative reform that highly-elastic body of precedents and laws known as the British Constitution. But the people were then in no "rest-and-be-thankful" mood any more than they were under the mildly progressive rule of Earl RUSSELL two years before. The exciting Gladstonian programme of justice to Ireland, national education, sweeping retrenchment, and what not, took the popular fancy, and a Liberal Administration was floated into power on a very high wave, indeed, of public favor. But the "great issues" of 1868 are all settled now, and yet Ireland is more discontented than ever; the sects are squabbling as heretofore about who is to have the privilege of educating City arabs and country paupers, and the advanced Radicals are making every year louder protests against the bloated dimensions of the civil list and the ruinous abundance of official sinecures. The left wing of the Liberal Party, impelled by the working-class opinion behind it, has moved much faster than the main body can follow it, and on the other side the strong conservative sentiment of the country has become aroused by the lengths to which a steadfast tendency to overtake the Radical programme is likely to lead.

If the immediate future of British politics were to be determined by a mere comparison of numbers on either side of the questions now agitating the country, the issue would not be at all doubtful. But it must be remembered that the British House of Commons represents constituencies of extreme diversity in size and population. Taking even the broad basis of comparison between the three great divisions of the Kingdom, the test of population is no index at all to Parliamentary representation. For example, the law allows England and Wales to return 493 representatives to the House of Commons, gives Scotland 60, and Ireland 105 members. Amended on the basis of population, the law would restrict England and Wales to 476 representives, would give Scotland 79, and Ireland 112 members of the House. Tested by the numbers of the electorate, the disparities are more glaring still. The counties with a little over 800,000 registered electors return 283 members, while the cities and boroughs with nearly double that number return only 350 members. Even this, however, does not clearly show the anomalies of the present system, for there are cities with less than 20,000 inhabitants which return the same number of members as cities with 300,000; and it was stated during the last session of Parliament that there are eight constituencies in the country with an aggregate of 1,840 voters, which have the same representation as eight others with 239,000 voters.

It is the fashion even among English Liberals to defend what we should call the monstrous irregularities of the electoral system on the ground that the net result is, after all, a body of men fairly representative of every shade of political and religious sentiment in the country, and embraces samples of nearly every class of society, save that which lives by manual labor. In pretty much the same vein, the Duke of SOMERSET recently defended the representative character of the House of Lords, on the ground that it embraced members of the profession of law, of the church and of the army, that it comprehended every sort of political knowledge and differences of religious opinion so wide, that "if they wanted a nobleman to lead a pilgrimage to the south of France, he was to be found in the House of Lords, and if they wanted another nobleman to denounce pilgrimages at St. James' Hall, they could find him in the House of Lords," and that members could even be found in the august assembly willing to advance money to the Tichborne claimant. The question of whether the masses of the electorate ought to be satisfied with such rough-and-ready methods of representation need not be discussed. The practical point is that they are not satisfied with them, nor are they likely to become so. Equal electoral districts are as much a plank of the platform of the British Radical of to-day as they were of the British Chartist of thirty years ago. Moderate Liberal opinion in England still rejects that conclusion with disdain, but it is "broadening down" by slow steps toward it. The enfranchisement of the agricultural laborers—some 600,000 of them according to Mr. ARCH—is on the cards already. A new redistribution of seats will come in due time, and so the process will go on till the might of numbers asserts its power, and then—the Duke of WELLINGTON'S "revolution by act of Parliament" ought to be ripe for development.

The present contest will be fought as much over these ultimate tendencies of British Liberalism as over what it declares its intention to accomplish now. Of course, apart from all abstract questions of policy, present or future, the gross administrative blunders of Mr. GLADSTONE and his colleagues, the inevitable desire to give new men a trial, and a pretty general discontent at the apparent fruitlessness of recent reforms, will have considerable effect on the result of the general election. But so far as it is a test of the strength of two opposite streams of political tendency, the election will decide whether the process of amending the British Constitution is to stop for a while, or whether it is to be extended till that Constitution becomes radically and irrevocably democratic. It will be seen that the force of numbers is considerably tempered under existing laws by the drawbacks of a capricious distribution of voting power. The practical influence upon legislation of 50,000 Birmingham Radicals may be more than counterbalanced by the ingrained conservatism of 5,000 voters in a couple of ancient "royal burghs," now sunk to the rank of third-rate country towns. But the force of numbers must tell in the long run. Whether the Liberals return to Parliament in power or in opposition, the number of extreme men in their ranks cannot fail to be increased. If in power, they must conciliate the Radical Left by new concessions; if in opposition, they must outbid their opponents in any possible attempt they may make to secure the support of the laboring masses. "Reaction" at stated periods can hardly be avoided, but Great Britain is fairly embarked on the stream of democratic progress, and, whether her statesmen like it or not, the power of numbers is the sovereignty of the future.

WORKING MEN'S COLONIES.

There is a strong hope that the Legislature may, during the present session, pass an act like the Massachusetts law, requiring the railroads running in and out of New-York to provide cheap "workmen's trains" early in the morning and in the evening. The need of such a provision for New-York is most palpable; not to provide cheap traveling conveniences for laborers, but to relieve the dense and unhealthy overcrowding which prevails in the middle wards of the City. We know of no other remedy for it. Sanitary and Police legislation may correct some of its worst evils, but the great and overwhelming fact remains that some five hundred thousand people of the laboring class must live in a narrow district of the City, and while room is at its present costly price they will inevitably crowd into lofty houses, and fill up every inch of space. A considerable proportion, however, of this population are of German origin, and are, therefore, especially attached to the country and country life. Their hope and ambition are each to have his own little homestead. They want their own gardens and animals. They are ready to be tempted toward the country. Even the Irish, also, show a great readiness in making the most of their bits of land when they get them, and a peculiar pleasure in raising those flocks of goats and herds of swine which are such a terror to our suburbs. Now, it is a matter of public interest and of humanity to get these poor people out of their gigantic tenement houses, where they corrupt and degrade one another, poisoning the air of the City, and making the fruitful soil for bread riots and Communistic outbreaks. The overcrowding of New-York is its greatest evil. Seventy-five per cent. of its sickness and probably ninety per cent. of its crime, comes from the tenement-house population. It is for the public interest not only to abate this evil, but in a broader view to throw facilities in the way of every laborer, that he may become a land-owner. A laboring class in a country without interest in the land, is always a dangerous one. A freehold gives the owner self-respect and a permanent stake in the country. Communistic ideas may easily spread, and the best preventive, next to education, is ownership of land. The immense advantage of this nation over others has been, till now, the fact that land was divided among so many small freeholders, and yet not so subdivided as to prevent each individual from earning a comfortable living.

It is very much to be desired that [illegible]

our wealthy and philanthropic capitalists, who have so long wished to do something for the New-York tenement-house population, corresponding to the excellent efforts of Mr. PEABODY and Alderman WATERLOW, in model lodging-houses in London, should turn their attention to this new branch of the subject—the planting "workmen's colonies" near the City, to take advantage of the cheap trains proposed. We are convinced that such enterprises could be made to pay a reasonable percentage, and would be a safe investment, and thus would soon become a "model" for many similar enterprises of a purely business character. To make them successful, however, care must be taken in regard to several peculiarities of the working classes. One is, their dislike or aversion to ferries. Whatever colony is planned must be on the main land and north of the City. When a laborer finishes his day's work, and seats himself in his conveyance, he does not like to leave it for a ferry-boat. Furthermore, the great demand for labor during the next twenty years is to come from the upper end of the island; the building of new streets, sewers, avenues, and boulevards, the erection of thousands of structures from the opening of the Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and the consequent construction of docks, bridges, and tunnels. All the lower part of Westchester County, too, will be cut up with public and private works. Factories will tend more in this direction on account of cheaper land and water conveyance. Whatever "colonies" are planted ought to be in Westchester County. It happens here, too, that in the lateral valleys parallel with the Hudson there is still a great deal of cheap land. A "Workman's Colonizing Company" could go up one of the many little railroads now penetrating the Westchester rural districts, purchase, say within fifteen miles of the Grand Central Depot, 200 acres at $160,000, cut it up into lots at $200 apiece, and offer it to workmen on favorable terms—say $50 down, and $50 each year after till the principal was paid, the balance being secured by mortgage. The company, even on this arrangement, would quadruple their purchase-money, would be perfectly secure of their investment, and would have a good class of tenants. Thousands of working men would be glad of such a chance, and would soon be able to borrow or save enough to build a small house. This process is going on now in many of the villages near New-York, where the lots are much dearer than those we have supposed. There would soon be a rural settlement; and as the company could control in their deeds the planting of trees and the prevention of nuisances, it would speedily become a very attractive village to the laborers of the City, and one family would draw in another.

The great difficulty which such a scheme would meet with at first would be the well-founded distrust of the laboring class of all building or colonizing associations. Still, such names might be secured in it as would command confidence through all classes of working men. Whatever is done in this way, it must be remembered, must be done soon, before land within twenty miles of New-York (for further than this laborers will not travel) has reached a price which puts it beyond the reach of "colonies."

ART AND MORALS.

A famous prelate being once asked what he thought of play-going, said: "There are mighty reasons against it, and many in its favor." Not heeding his own personal feelings, he refused to condemn, in principle, a recreation which is enjoyed by many persons without detriment. He probably considered any recreation to be legitimate which is conducive to the health of mind or body, or, at least, not injurious to it. This, however, largely depends upon the individual strength and temperament, for what suits and benefits one person will not always benefit another. But if, in his time, he found any reasons to abstain from the pleasures of the stage, how many more could he not find against the modern drama?

Dramatic writers who only think of achieving success by creating a sensation are engaged in a dangerous work. Success, no doubt, is always highly important. It is proper and right that they should endeavor to secure it; but the time seems to be gone by when writers loved their art not only as a road to fame and fortune, but as an instrument of æsthetic culture, and a means to the expression of noble thoughts and the embodification of the ideal. Such writers are still not wholly extinct, but most of the people who "make a hit" nowadays are of quite another kind. We do not blame them for not always copying venerable superannuated models, nor do we say that they ought to be ever governed by the same set of ancient and conventional rules. Times change continually, and so do the wants and tastes of society; so, therefore, do literature and art, as expressions of the intellectual and moral status of society.

Some forty-five years ago, there was in France a lively intellectual revival. A cry was raised against the tyranny of the old classical school. A host of young and fiery writers came forward to fight the battle of literary emancipation. Their design was to introduce more freedom, more realism, more truthfulness and life into the domain of literature in general, and of dramatic literature in particular. Their undertaking was well justified. It is always good to remove fetters and shackles. But in doing that it is difficult sometimes to refrain from handling roughly those things which deserve a more tender treatment. In the fever-heat of action, those young and eager reformers went beyond legitimate bounds, and soon ran wildly into an excess of liberty and coarseness. It was life, to be sure, but life teeming with disorder and disease, and altogether without the higher attributes of art.

We do not say that art should be subservient to morals. Morals and art are two things quite different. But, as every work of art is the expression of the beautiful in one of its manifold aspects, there is what may be called a certain æsthetic morality without which no work of art is possible. Whatever is ugly and wicked should be admitted only as an accessory—as shadows in a painting, to bring the surroundings out into finer relief, to make what is bright appear brighter. If it enter as principal factor—if, without it, a composition would not only lose some of its effects, but its very substance—it is a fit subject, not for the art critic, but for the student of intellectual and moral pathology. These remarks dispose of [illegible]

characters cut loose from restraint, self-respect, and social decency; and wherever such novelties are patronized by the public, it may be inferred that the standard of art appreciation is considerably lowered.

Whatever may be thought of modern drama, the French more than any other nation have supplied the wants of the stage. With but few exceptions, all modern dramatists of mark are French. Their pieces are translated and adapted everywhere by the score. A French adaptation of an English or German play is something rarely heard of. At the same time, there is now and then a general outcry against the immorality of the French theatre. Granting, then, that the French theatre is immoral—and this is only true so far as partial observations and a certain kind of selections go—it is nevertheless strange that the people who, in virtuous indignation, protest against it are the same who, at the next moment, will borrow from it, or crowd the houses where those profane loans are inflicted on the public. This is being at once hypercritical and hypocritical. If we have not originality and talent enough to supply our own stage, and if we find the good old standard comedies pall on the taste, let us at least not slander or use unfairly those from whom we find it convenient to borrow. French critics perform their duty well enough against those of their countrymen who vitiate dramatic art by unscrupulous and obscene compositions.

There exists here no law which secures the rights of European playwrights; but this is no reason why their works should be mercilessly copied, plundered, and adapted. Adapting, as generally practiced, is buccaneering. Besides which, under the pretext of taking the poison out of a dramatic production, adapters too often take out also the marrow, bone, and spirit. They spoil with their own awkwardness what originally may be a clever thing, and, to crown an unconscientious operation, they often forget even so much as to mention the name of the man whose executioners or plagiarists they are. Such proceedings are dishonorable, and ought to be abandoned.

CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

The meeting held recently in London to express sympathy with the German Government in its action against the Roman Catholic Church, presented some peculiar anomalies, and in this respect was quite in accord with the aspect of religious questions throughout Europe and America. For there are many curious points in dispute which, from different aspects, seem to be quite irreconcilable. Here the majority of the people demand that the Bible shall not be excluded from the public schools. In England, a large section of the dissenters insist that the Bible is not necessary in the public schools. The American theory stands essentially upon the basis of religion and morality. The non-conformists of England base their demands on a spirit of resistance to the Anglican Church, which, under a system of denominational teaching, can always exercise a dominant power. On the principle of absolute religious liberty, we in America leave the churches free to govern their own affairs. Professing the same principle, the despotism of Prussia and the Republic of Switzerland have developed a spirit of intolerance to the Roman Catholics which seems to go far beyond the political character of their Church, and rather aims to regulate internal government. And now Lord RUSSELL, with Mr. NEWDEGATE and a few other Parliamentary notabilities, give moral support to that policy, also in the name of civil and religious liberty.

From this aspect the subject is full of interest, and far exceeds in extent the limitation of any simple controversy between Romanism and Protestantism. To make liberty the plea for oppression is at first sight a very peculiar idea, quite at variance with ordinary notions. But is there any oppression in this instance? And if so, is it justified? With whatever term we may choose to describe the action of the Swiss and German Governments, both of them offer as a justification the political influence of the Roman Church. They war not against Romanism as a religious belief, but against Romanism as a political power. But Germany once very solemnly declared that she fought not against France, but against NAPOLEON III. And yet we did not see that the strife was at an end when NAPOLEON fell. It is possibly in the same way that Prussia and Switzerland have carried the contest beyond the political limits of the Church, and if so, we do not understand how their policy can be defended on the score of religious belief. Very much, therefore, turns upon the nature of Governmental action in the two instances. As the policy of BISMARCK has admittedly been more severe than that adopted by Switzerland, we will look to the latter for some illustrations. It will be conceded that a church has a right to elect its own ministers. No congregation would be satisfied to have the National Government appointing a minister to their church, and that minister a member of some other religious denomination. But this is what the Swiss authorities are doing with the Roman Catholics. In the Bernese Jura and in the canton of Geneva the parish priests have, one and all, been removed from their chapels, and their pulpits have been filled by the appointees of the civil power. Those priests are now in a state of destitution, and their congregations are largely forced to attend the ministration of men whose faith they do not hold.

The change is made in direct violation of the wishes of the people, and is being sustained by the bayonet in the hands of the civil authorities; while the only persons who can be found to fill the vacant places are men who have been expelled from their former benefices for bad conduct. The persecution does not end here. Ostensibly the parish priests are permitted to gather their flocks into barns, or under any shelter they can find, and there to exercise their ministerial functions—a permission which, if the whole policy rest upon political considerations, must surely be as dangerous as the former custom of letting them meet in their respective churches. But the alleged liberty is, in truth, no liberty at all. For priests are arrested and imprisoned on the most trivial pretenses. In one instance the charge was "baptizing an infant in sacerdotal habits," and a fine and imprisonment were inflicted. In another case, an entire section of the congregation were seized on a charge of rob[illegible] and after three weeks' imprisonment they were released without any trial or explanation. Many persons have been fined and imprisoned for not having saluted the newly-appointed ministers in the public streets. In another instance, a couple who had been married by their parish priest were arrested and imprisoned for living in a state of concubinage.

All this is going on under the rule of the Swiss Republic. We are assured that matters are much worse under the iron hand of the German despotism. Nor is religious liberty the only plea put forward in extenuation of this policy. The interests of Protestantism are also alleged. But the futility of legislative resistance to religious belief has been brought home to no modern statesman more closely than to Lord RUSSELL. His own efforts to check the influence of the Roman Church in England were utterly ridiculous as well as useless, while they did operate to bring some odium upon the Protestant section of the people. And so it always has been and will be. No church can be wiped out of existence by oppression. The congregations who are now driven out of their chapels in Germany and Switzerland have not changed their convictions nor their ecclesiastical allegiance. It is much more probable that the majority of them are strengthened in both, and thus the cause of Protestantism, as well as that of religious liberty, suffers from the misdirected zeal of their advocates. Lord RUSSELL and his friends would have been more wise if they had abstained from meddling with German home policy, instead of identifying themselves with a movement which is made under false pretenses, and is contrary to the tolerant spirit of the age.

POISON FOR PHYSIC.

It is most creditable to the profession of medicine that notwithstanding the numerous opportunities, not to say temptations, presented to them in the course of practice, doctors are so seldom found guilty of applying their knowledge to improper purposes. Fatalities not unfrequently occur from ignorance or carelessness, which bring reproach upon the profession. But in a majority of instances, it may safely be asserted that such errors will be found to have their source in the inadequacy of preparation, which may be objected against almost all professions in this country, or in other causes inseparable from human imperfection. It is not often that a regularly admitted physician is accused, much less convicted, of using for purposes of harm the art which was given him to heal.

There is, therefore, a peculiarity worthy of notice in the arrest of a Pittsburg physician on a charge of indiscriminate and apparently motiveless poisoning. Dr. WILLIAM SMITH, we are told, was a well-known, popular, and reputed skillful physician, who had been practicing in that part of Pittsburg known as Temperanceville for many years. Some time since, the singular and apparently unnecessary death of a number of his patients in rapid succession excited surprise. During the months of November and December, he reported to the Board of Health the deaths of a number of patients from acute diseases, assigning in his certificate for each case a familiar complaint, such as pneumonia, or gastritis. Nothing definite was ascertained, however, until a week or two ago, when one Mr. BROAD called in Dr. SMITH to attend to his father-in-law, Mr. MCDONALD, who had been attacked with cholera morbus. Among other prescriptions the doctor ordered magnesia, which he administered himself. Symptoms of arsenical poisoning, it is said, supervened, and Mr. MCDONALD died within seven hours.

Soon after, a child of Mr. BROAD'S was taken sick. The same physician being called, pronounced the trouble to arise from worms, and again exhibited magnesia in powders and draughts. A teaspoonful of the prescribed draught being given to the child, she at once began vomiting, at the same time complaining of a burning sensation, which she explained in a pitiful, childish fashion by saying to her mother that "her little stomach was burning up." The symptoms, it may be added, were precisely like those of Mr. MCDONALD. Within two hours the child was dead.

Then apparently suspicion was first excited, and the child's stomach was given to a chemist for analysis. This report showed that he had found a large amount of arsenic, and that in his judgment "there never was a clearer case of poisoning." Upon this Dr. SMITH was put in jail. It is now asserted that he has spent five years in the Penitentiary for counterfeiting. The facts will doubtless come out on the trial. For the present, it is proper to suspend judgment, so far as concerns the guilt of the accused. Of the guilt of the Faculty and the community and the legislative power in permitting the exercise of medicine by irresponsible and improper persons, there is no reason to suspend judgment at all. Should Dr. SMITH be convicted, it will only be an additional proof of culpability, which no proof seems sufficient to sting into reform. Should he be acquitted, the mere suggestion of the danger will, we trust, suffice to prompt such measures as will render the occurrence of such tragedies far less likely than they are now.

OFFSETTING AN ANTI-CLERICAL DEMONSTRATION.

Under date of Jan. 11, the Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Standard* writes to that journal: "The anti-clerical demonstration which took place a fortnight ago, on the occasion of the funeral of Victor Hugo's son, seems to have put the Clerical and Ultramontane Party on their mettle. About a week ago a man died in Paris who, humble and unpretending in his manners, wielded perhaps greater power, and possibly enjoyed a wider influence, than any other individual member of the generation now passing away, except, perhaps, the Pope and the General of the Order of Jesuits. He was known as Frère Philippe, and for many years had been the superior of that powerful congregation known as the 'Brothers of the Christian Doctrine,' or more popularly as 'Frères Ignorantins.' The congregation exclusively devote themselves to elementary education, and enjoy the strange immunity that the public examinations and diplomas, without which no ordinary teacher can put a collection of village lads through their pot-hooks and hangers, are in their case dispensed with. They have also this great advantage, that they are not liable to military service, and as their probation is not very severe, there are hundreds of the peasant class who join the congregation, which, I believe, numbers upward of 100,000 members. There is not one of the 36,000 communes in France where the Frères Ignorantins have not established a school. You may, therefore, imagine that the man whose will is supreme over this large clerical army is a man of no small importance. Frère Philippe, I am bound to say, appears to have used his power and influence with becoming discretion, for I have never heard his name mentioned otherwise than respectfully, and there were many sincere mourners who mingled in the crowd which yesterday followed his unpretending hearse. It is, however, on account of its political character that the ceremony is entitled to a place in your columns. Every one connected far or near with Ultramontanism made a point of attending. The Archbishop of Paris and the [illegible] Bishops of Rheims, the Bishop of Amiens [illegible]

course; and, lest there should be any mistake as to the political significance to be attributed to the demonstration, M. Dufaut, the President of the Assembly, figured conspicuously among the cortège. As for the general company, it consisted mainly of the *habitués* of pilgrimages, a vast number of nuns and friars, a great collection of boys and girls belonging to religious schools, Jesuits from Passy and Vaugirard, and a large collection of bourgeois. There were, I should say, from 8,000 to 10,000 persons present. It cannot, therefore, be said that it was not a demonstration, or even that, so far as it went, it was not a successful one; but the popular element was entirely wanting, and, as it was evidently meant as a counter-demonstration to that of the partisans of civil interments, it unquestionably failed to achieve the object its organizers had in view."

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

Writing under date of Buda-Pesth, Jan. 6, the Austrian correspondent of the London *Times* says: "The period for the journey of the Emperor of Austria to St. Petersburg has been fixed. Preparations are being made for his arrival there on the 13th of February. The departure is fixed for the 9th or 11th, according as the journey will be broken or not by a day's rest at Warsaw. The journey is a long one, in the best case forty-eight hours from Vienna. Although his Majesty is hardened as probably few Sovereigns are, and although no doubt railway traveling in Winter is better understood in Russia than elsewhere, a break in a long journey might be so much the more acceptable, as it would afford an opportunity for showing civility to the illustrious guest of the Czar even before his arrival in the capital, and, perhaps, likewise for impressing on the minds of the Polish people more forcibly the changed relations between Austria and Russia.

This change is an event of the highest political importance, not only for the two countries immediately concerned, but for all Europe, the peace of which was far more seriously threatened by the misunderstandings which had grown up in the course of years between Austria and Russia than by the Eastern question. The two great countries, which touched each other along a frontier line of many miles, seized every opportunity for saying bitter and unpleasant things to each other. The slightest incident seemed sufficient to bring about a collision. If such a calamity has been, nevertheless, happily avoided, the chances of its occurrence formed an important element of calculation in all European combinations of the last twenty years.

It was taken for granted that there existed a natural antagonism between the two countries which could not be reconciled because it was an antagonism of interests. The rivalry in the East was the least dangerous symptom of it, for the Eastern question is, after all, an European one, in which the other powers were scarcely less interested, and could act the part of mediators. But there was the question of the nationalities on both sides. On one side the joint population of Russia, and on the other the various fragments of the Slavonic race in Austria and on its Southern frontiers. They were an open sore in the side of each, which the other could by irritating it envenom. As each of the two powers supposed the other capable of the worst, the suspicion entertained toward each other became quite morbid. Every concession made to Galicia by Austria was looked upon by Russia as part of a plan to keep alive the agitation in Russian Poland and to hold out hopes for the revival of Poland by the agency of Austria. On the other hand, every foolish demonstration of the Czechish malcontents, every impatience on the part of Servia for Roumania, every vagary of the Croatian Diet, the literary and political association of the Serbs of Hungary, was attributed by Austria to Russian intrigues and to Russian roubles. If a Prelate of the orthodox faith prayed for the Czar; if in some Greek church the picture of some saint or some vestment embroidered in gold and silver arrived, it was set down at once as a hostile move on the part of the Russian Government, who was supposed to be at the bottom of it. No Russian traveler could show his face without being credited with some secret mission, and, as for the members of the Russian Mission in Vienna, they were so many agents in the interest of Panslavism and of Russian schemes of aggrandisement at the expense of Austria.

How great the change has been appears from the fact that all this morbid suspicion has ceased on both sides. Of course, the Austrian Government is not responsible if the Russian Poles will see in every administrative concession or in the nomination of a Minister for Galicia a ray of hope for their national aspirations, although the direct elections to the Reichsrath lately introduced must have gone far to destroy the notion that there was any intention to create an exceptional position for Galicia. Nor, on the other side, can the Russian Government prevent Greek Prelates from praying for the Czar, or zealous members of the Russian Church from sending pictures and vestments to those of their own faith in Austria; but both Governments can have given up this bit of clandestine warfare against each other, and, what is more important, each knows that the other has done so. These mutual recriminations, of which the archives of both Foreign offices have teemed for the last twenty years, have ceased.

The change in itself, a very notable one, is felt, however, beyond the limits of the Austrian Empire, in the attitude of the vassal States of Turkey, which have so long made political capital of the misunderstanding between Austria and Russia. Ever since the approach between the two powers, their attitude has altogether changed; sure, as they thought themselves, of the support of Russia in any question with Austria. They have given it up, and have become as pliant as could be desired. And if they have become far more so than they were in their relation to the Suzerain power, this may likewise be set down in a great measure to the change in the relations between Austria and Turkey.

The merit of all this, in the first instance, is no doubt due to the exertions of the German Imperial Government, and principally to those of the Emperor Wilhelm, who from the first moment when cordial relations were established between Austria and Germany used all his personal influence to bring about a reconciliation between Austria and Russia. In Austria, where a constitutional régime exists, the Sovereign has often to give up his own inclinations and to yield to the current of public opinion, but in Russia it is the autocrat's will which directs the national policy; on that the Emperor Wilhelm has probably more influence than any one else, and it was in a great measure his work that the Emperors of Austria and Russia met on the neutral ground of Berlin. The difficulty in all these reconciliations, whether between private individuals or between States, is who should make the first step; and that difficulty was removed in this instance by the German Emperor acting as mediator. Once the ice was broken, the rest came about naturally. In spite of the difference which existed between their States, the Sovereigns of Austria and Russia had not only no personal feeling of animosity against each other; but, on the contrary, had rather felt attracted to each other, and the meetings at Berlin and Vienna could only serve to increase this mutual sympathy.

Although the chief share in bringing about the reconciliation between the two countries belongs to the Sovereigns themselves, this reconciliation could never have been effected so quickly and so thoroughly had there not been political men on both sides who, emancipating themselves from received notions, and free from popular passions and prejudices, saw that the state of chronic hostility between Austria and Russia was unnatural and fraught with evil and danger to both. The national agitation, although it might serve for political purposes, was a double-edged sword, which might be turned against themselves, and men like Prince Gortschakoff or Gen. Schouvaloff could not shut their eyes to this contingency. Their views found an able interpreter in the Russian Minister at Vienna, who worked with all the energy which conviction gives to bring about the reconciliation. On the other side, there was Count Andrassy, who worked in the same direction. Strange to say, he was long supposed to be the man who was most impressed with the impossibility of reconciling the antagonistic interests of Austria and Russia, and yet he has turned out the very man to establish the relations between the two countries on a friendly footing. Even before the meeting in Berlin between the Sovereigns, the relations with Russia had lost their unsatisfactory character.

The journey of the Emperor of Austria to St. Petersburg cannot but still further promote this good understanding, and thus remove the danger which threatened the peace of Europe from this side far more than was generally supposed.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

Mrs. Abigail Broadbent, of Wetherafield, Conn, whose one hundredth birthday was celebrated in June last, died Tuesday night, after a brief illness. The Hartford *Times* of the 28th says: "Mrs. Broadbent was born on the 6th of June, 1773, and at the time of her death was 100 years and nearly eight months old. During her long life she has enjoyed almost uninterrupted good health, scarcely ever having seen a sick day. On Friday last she had a slight cold, but nothing serious was anticipated, as she appeared to be better on Saturday. But yesterday it was found that she was failing, though she seemed to be as talkative as ever. She chatted with one of her grandsons about his tobacco, and was quite cheerful through the day. Some of her friends called to see her, and she wanted to know if there was to be a party. She was told that they came expressly to see her; and who wondered at it, because she did not consider herself very sick. In fact she insisted on being up yesterday, although her daughter, Mrs. Morgan, tried to prevail on her to keep her bed. Her mind was tolerably clear to the last, though at times she talked in a rambling and incoherent manner."

HUMBLE HEROISM.

An instance of courage and fidelity to duty occurred on the Boston and Albany Railroad on Saturday, Jan. 24. A freight train, going west from Springfield, Mass., was compelled to stop on the track a few moments for some purpose near the State line, and William Burdick, a brakeman, was sent back to flag a train which was momentarily expected to come up rapidly in the rear. Burdick ran forward with his flag, but, unfortunately, slipped and fell into a culvert and broke one of his legs. With remarkable pluck he managed to get out upon the track, and, crawling along on his hands and knees, a considerable distance, he succeeded in [illegible]

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

There has been no excitement in the dramatic world during the week just ended, and few incidents marked by novelty or special interest are to occur within the next few days. The sojourn of the English Opera Troupe at the Academy closed with yesterday's performance of "Faust," which was very numerously attended. At Wallack's "Money" has proved steadily attractive. Mr. Daly has drawn large audiences to the Fifth Avenue Theatre, with "Folline." "Led Astray," at the Union Square, is as strong a "card" as ever. The Vokes continue at Niblo's, but we observe that on and after to-morrow they are to appear in "The Right Man in the Wrong Place;" this piece being prefaced by "The Good for Nothing," with Miss Rosina Vokes as Nan. Mr. J. B. Booth announces the final performance of "La Femme de Feu," for Monday; on Tuesday, Mrs. Booth will act in a new drama by Bélot, called "Elene." The liberal and varied entertainment at the Olympic is to be enhanced in interest, this week, by the efforts of the Sallie Holman Opera Troupe. At Wood's Museum, Mr. Yankee Locke will enter upon an engagement; Monday and Tuesday Mr. Locke is to figure in "Trumps." The appearance of Miss Nully Pieris at the Theatre Comique is set down for to-morrow, positively; the lady's songs are of course but a tithe of the comprehensive programme arranged by Mr. Hart. Mr. Bryant, has, as usual, the field of minstrelsy to himself, and a very rich yield it must be, if the nightly aspect of the Twenty-third Street Opera-house can be depended upon. The Colosseum is still thronged by the admirers of the beautiful cosmorama of Paris by night, and "The Pilgrim" remains on view at Bain Hall. Among the miscellaneous announcements for the present week, we have to notice Miss Cushman's readings, to occur respectively on Monday evening and Wednesday morning; Mr. Thomas' matinée concert, to take place on Saturday next, and, on the evening of Saturday, a French dramatic representation, for the benefit of the family of the late M. Edgard.

HOME GOSSIP.

Mr. Strakosch's Italian Opera Troupe enter upon a two weeks' engagement in Boston on Tuesday. Their New-York season begins to-morrow fortnight....Miss Neilson resumes her performances in San Francisco on March 10....Miss Clara Morris, on the occasion of her benefit at the Cleveland Academy of Music, last week, was presented with an elegant casket containing jewels valued at a thousand dollars. Miss Morris' engagement in Cleveland, in which city she first appeared as an actress, has been an overwhelming success....A Thomas concert, with the co-operation of MM. Maurel and Wieniawski, will take place in Boston this evening....Mr. Lawrence Barrett was last week at the New-Orleans Varieties....Miss Lotta was at the St. Charles Theatre....Mr. James E. Murdoch is giving lectures on reminiscences of the stage....Mr. Boucicault was at the California Theatre in San Francisco, and Mme. Anna Bishop is singing in the same city....Mr. Barnes, of New-Haven, is credited with having invented and perfected a machine to record music played upon a piano or organ....Miss Maggie Mitchell and the Lisa Weber Burlesque Troupe were in Pittsburg...The Lydia Thompson Burlesque Troupe was at the New-Orleans Academy....Salvini was last week at De Bar's Opera-house, in St. Louis....Miss Clara Morris was at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago. ....Mr. Owens was at the Chicago Academy....Mr. Sothern was at Ford's Opera-house, in Washington ...Mr. T. C. King was at Robinson's Opera-house, in Cincinnati....A Boston paper notes that Boston has now but three theatres, and yet there are persons living who have seen performances in twenty-two different theatres in that city....Mr. E. L. Davenport was in Providence....The English Opera Troupe sing in Philadelphia this week. ....Mr. F. S. Chanfrau was in Cleveland.... Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams acted last week at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia. ....Mr. W. J. Florence acts at the National Theatre, in Washington, this week....Messrs. Huck, (second tenor,) and Brander, (chorister,) of the Italian Opera Troupe headed by Mme. Lucca, have died of yellow fever in Havana.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Mme. Jullien's announced benefit at Drury Lane Theatre, in London, occurs on Feb. 2 and 3.... Guy Fawkes is the subject of Mr. Byron's Gaiety extravaganza....Mr. Jules Perkins, the American basso, achieved a great success in "The Creation," when that work was given, a fortnight ago, at Albert Hall, in London....Intelligence has just reached us of the death of Jan De Graan, the young Dutch violinist, a pupil of Joachim, and known from his earliest days at Amsterdam as one of the most promising artists in Europe. On his début in London at the Musical Union, in 1870, he at once created a favorable impression, evincing a rare degree of musical intelligence and considerable executive power. During his visit to London he was the guest of Prof. Ella, the Director of the Musical Union, and won The esteem of many of our local professors and amateurs. After a lingering illness in Italy he died, at the Hague, of consumption at the age of twenty-one.... M. Halanzier is completing his arrangements for the reopening of the Paris opera at the Salle Ventadour. For the first performance "Don Giovanni" will be given. Owing to the destruction of the scenery and dresses in the recent fire the répertoire will for the time be somewhat limited; but it will be possible still to mount the following operas: "Masaniello," "Robert le Diable," "Les Huguenots," "Il Trovatore," "Hamlet," and "La Favorita," and three ballets. The Assembly has voted, by 503 to 42, a sum of 609,258 francs to enable the Director to open the house, and a second sum of 300,000 francs for the cost of scenery, stage accessories, and new instruments for the orchestra....At the Paris Odéon, *Athalie*, with Mendelssohn's music, draws immense crowds. We may remark, says *Galignani*, that many instances exist of dramatic pieces being similarly wedded to music of a superior class, such as, in Germany, the "Egmont" of Beethoven, the "Struensée" of Meyerbeer, the "Manfred" of Schumann, and the choruses of "Antigone," by Mendelssohn, all of which are well known and highly esteemed. In France the attempts have been more rare. Méhul, however, wrote partitions for two dramas—"Timoléon," by Marie-Joseph Chenier, given at the Théâtre Française, and the "Hussites," produced at the Porte St. Martin. Hérold also composed an overture for a drama by Ozaneaux, represented at the Odéon, and called the "Siége de Missolonghi," at the period of the Greek war of independence....M. Halanzier has engaged as stage manager of the French Opera M. Carvalho, formerly Director of the Lyrique. He at the same time signed an engagement with Mme. Carvalho, whose contract with the Opera Comique expires on the 31st of March next....A journal of Geneva states that the body of Arnal, the once favorite Paris actor, is still lying in a pauper's grave in the cemetery of that city, with nothing to mark the spot or the identity of the deceased but a wooden stake, bearing the number, 1,176. When Arnal gave a farewell performance at the Variétés in 1863, it was supposed that he retired into private life in easy circumstances, and his return to the theatre from time to time was believed to be caused by a sort of nostalgia of the stage. The motive now appears to have been that he was indigent. It was known that he had gone to reside in Switzerland, but no one knew where; and as he was of a somewhat retiring and misanthropical disposition, his former comrades soon forgot him. One day last year a stranger, named Arnal, died in a humble lodging-house at Geneva, where he had resided, never receiving any visits, and apparently existing on very narrow means. The proprietor declared his death at the Mairie, little supposing that the unknown was the famous comedian who for fifty years had delighted the public of Paris. The editor of the *Scène*, a theatrical journal of Geneva, however, remarked the name, and, going to the house, recognized the actor whom he had frequently seen in public, and he accompanied the body to the cemetery, where it was interred at the expense of the Commune; the little money found in the possession of the deceased barely sufficing to pay some small debts which he had incurred. He still lies in a corner of the Châtelaine Cemetery, neglected and forgotten....Herr Rubinstein's tour in Italy has been a signal success. After visiting Milan and Venice, he has now gone to Naples. It is gratifying to find that this eminent pianist has not carried out his intention of abandoning his public performances, to devote himself to composition.... M. Bannelier, who contributes to the *Revue et Gazette Musicale*, the leading musical paper in Paris, a sketch of the music of the past year, speaks very favorably of the present condition of music in France. He believes that the country is gradually advancing in its taste for a higher type of concerts and operatic performances, and he notices with satisfaction in support of this view that the audiences at the theatres where operas of the lowest class are given are decreasing in number, while the publications of classical works have been doubled and even trebled. The music of Berlioz, Stephen Heller, and Schumann is growing in public favor, and masters hitherto neglected are meeting with just appreciation. A great improvement (M. Bannelier continues) has taken place in the system of instruction at the Conservatoire, where, under the direction of M. Ambroise Thomas, several new classes have been introduced. After referring with regret to the loss of the old opera-house, the critic takes a far from hopeful view of the prospects of the speedy completion of the new house, a matter in which he recommends his countrymen to exercise patience, a virtue not too common among them. The chief works of the year at the Opéra Comique were "Roméo et Juliette," by M. [illegible]

Théâtre Italien except the début of Mlle. Belocca. The works of the year at the Athenée are spoken of with little favor, as although very numerous they failed to take any hold on the public. At the Folies Dramatiques the extraordinary success of "La Fille de Madame Angot" has been maintained, the work of M. Lecocq having meanwhile made the tour of the whole civilized world. Among the performances of a higher type, M. Bannelier notices the introduction at the Odéon of "Athalie," and at the Gâité of M. Gounod's "Jeanne d'Arc." The real progress of the year is, however, attributed by M. Bannelier to the influence of the concert-room rather than of the theatre. The concerts of the Conservatoire have been maintained at their customary high standard of excellence, while noticeable additions have been made to the répertoire, including several of Schumann's works and the violin concerto of Max Bruch. The younger writers of the French school, MM. Saint-Saens, (the eminent organist,) Massénet, Lalo, Guiraud, Bizet, and Gouvy, have contributed several important classical compositions to the programmes of the popular concerts, and the national concerts now given at the Châtelet have been thoroughly successful. It is a singular fact that during the year there have been no fewer than four Ministers of the Fine Arts, who form the central authority on music in France—MM. Jules Simon, Waddington, Batbie, and Fourtou, whose appointment is only recently announced.

A NEW FRENCH PLAY.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "Last night the Théâtre Français brought out a comedy in five acts by those veteran dramatists, MM. Emile Augier and Jules Sandeau, whose pens have remained idle since the war. Their 'Jean de Thommeray' is taken from a tale which M. Emile Augier published a short time back in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. A lad, twenty-two years of age, the youngest of three sons, passes his youth in a wild and quiet part of Brittany, tied to his mother's apron strings. He is a sensitive, delicate plant; but suddenly he desires to see the world, and starts for Paris, where he experiences many delusions. *Jean* fights a duel and commits other follies, and so his mother carries him off to Italy. There he falls in love with a lovely Countess, who thinks of nothing but fine raiment. When she quits Pisa, *Jean de Thommeray* follows her to Paris, where he is treated by the fair one with the most haughty indifference. The young lover naturally determines to retire from the world, and is about to withdraw, when he learns that the Countess has renounced balls and receptions, and has been seen in tears. *Jean's* impression, of course, is that *Mme. de Montlouis* has relented; he throws himself once more at her feet, and learns that she wants 200,000 francs. *Jean* rushes off to Baden, wins the required sum, hands it to the Countess, is to call next day, does call, and learns that Madame, her husband, and a third party have left Paris that morning. Then does *Jean de Thommeray* plunge into all the dissipation of the capital, and he is holding high revel when the war breaks out. He is disowned by his family, and he is just packing up to get away before the Prussians arrive, when he hears the strains of a Breton march. He looks out and sees his father at the head of the Finisterre Mobiles, and his brothers officers in the battalion. The next morning the prodigal is in the ranks. As the *Colonel* rides down the front, after the muster-roll has been called, a young man steps forward and says his name has been omitted. 'What is it?' says the *Colonel*. '*Jean*.' 'Who are you?' 'A man who has led a bad life and desires to lead a good one.' 'What do you wish?' 'To die like a man.' The *Colonel* retires a few paces and calls out, '*Jean De Thommeray*,' and *Jean* answers, 'Present.' For the stage some changes have been deemed necessary. *Jean De Thommeray* is not a lad, but a man who has served his time in the army. *Mme. de Montlouis* is passionately in love with *Jean*, who gets tired of that lady, and betakes himself to a certain notorious Baronnette. The introduction of this character has not given universal satisfaction. However, the piece terminates on the stage as it did in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, not that this is generally approved of. The war was too disastrous to France for such an episode to be placed on the boards. One naturally follows *Jean* in imagination a few steps further, and sees him half starved, then capitulating, and going back to his native wilds in an unarmed and otherwise forlorn condition."

THE NINETEENTH WARD RELIEF COMMITTEE.

A PRACTICAL ORGANIZATION FOR AIDING THE POOR—MAYOR HAVEMEYER STOPS THE SUPPLIES.

A public meeting was called last evening at the Terrace Garden, under the auspices of the Nineteenth Ward Relief Committee, to take action with a view to help the poor and unemployed of the ward. Gen. Franz Sigel was unanimously called to the chair.

The Chairman, in explaining the purpose of the meeting, said that he should confess the occasion was a sad one, because poverty in itself was bad, and it was a misfortune that the poor should be compelled to appeal for assistance. He, for his part, believed that in a municipality like this, or in a State like this, there should be no necessity for such an occurrence. In a City which had millions to dispose of, in a State which was the richest of the Union, he believed there should be means to prevent poverty. He believed that it was in the domain of the municipality, and of the State, to see that there does not grow up in their midst pauperism, and crime as the result. One ounce of prevention was better than a pound of provision, and, in a great City like this, the people in need should not be compelled to appeal for assistance in vain. But there were times when causes were working which were beyond the calculation of men or authorities. Like the present moment, there were times when municipalities and States were not enough to provide for the immediate wants of a certain class of the citizens. There were commercial crises, there were panics, and the result was that a certain class of people were thrown out of employment, and it was necessary for those who were taking cognizance of these facts to organize, to cooperate and see what they can do for the poor. Of course it would be better if this matter were taken in hand by the proper authorities of the City, and he would like to see the Commissioners of Charities take the initiative, but it was necessary for the citizens to co-operate with them. They should remember that it was not men alone that suffered, but women and children, and he cordially invited the co-operation of all. With that view a relief association was started in the ward, and they had hopes of the most satisfactory results. He concluded by introducing Gen. Conway, to whom he attributed the formation of the association.

Gen. Conway, in a very appropriate address, observed that the movement which had just sprung up in the ward showed a little of that broad spirit of humanity which the American character always develops when the people were in distress. The famine in Ireland brought forth the sympathies of the American people, and New-York was the first to step forward with a helping hand. The panic of last Fall brought distress to New-York, but up to the present they had heard very little tumult or confusion; they had seen nothing of that confusion which they were led to expect. They had heard of no excitement in New-York, though to-day its poor endured as much suffering as in the terrible days of 1857—in fact, the poverty of to-day was more terrible, and more to be appreciated, than the suffering that existed in 1857. In consequence of the peculiarities of the times, workingmen were thrown out of employment by no fault of their own, and the officers of the savings banks, told them that steadily, day after day, the honest working men have been drawing from their little earnings, trying to bear as patiently as they could, the terrible suffering of the times, and the terrible ordeal through which they were passing. Men and women who would die sooner than beg, were compelled to seek relief to prevent their children from starving. A relief depot under the association was established, and daily aid was given in the shape of tickets for bread, meat, and coal. The movement was the product of no party or creed, but was, the spontaneous work which recognized all men as brethren and friends. Already they had on their books 1,500 names, but they were sure that there were 500 families in the ward who needed assistance, and they should be found out and helped. He made a pathetic appeal for support and assistance in the undertaking which they had just commenced.

Mr. Nichols, in a few practical remarks, stated that the panic in Wall street created a shrinkage of sixty millions, and that of course produced a marked impression in the general trade. The first object they should have in view was the procurement of coal, and they should endeavor to arrange it so that they could obtain it at the least possible price. A committee should also be instructed to call on the heads of the various departments and obtain employment for working men. The public works were stopped some few weeks ago, and if that were not done there would not be so much poverty. Every man out of employment should send in his name to the committee, and they would be glad to see what they could do for them. Power, Government, wealth, and enjoyment sprang from the labors of the poor, and in the day of their distress they should not be forgotten.

Assistant Alderman Sommers said that he was in a position to see something of the prevailing distress, for daily hundreds made application to him to obtain work for them. Recently the Assistant Board of Aldermen passed a resolution authorizing that works be commenced on Eighth avenue, Riverside Park, and elsewhere, but the Mayor refused to give it his signature on the ground that the Legislature alone had power to pass such a resolution. He deprecated the conduct of the heads of the departments who evinced a partiality for certain officials, and did not distribute employment properly. He expressed his desire to contribute to the object contemplated by the meeting, and added that whoever needed coal would obtain it on calling on him at his house.

Major Quincy expressed himself pleased with the object of the meeting, and stated that he would gladly co-operate with it. He announced that he had received a large sum of money from Sheriff Conner to contribute in aid of the project.

Resolutions were adopted to increase the number on the Visiting Committee, and to appoint a committee to ascertain where coal and food can be obtained at the best advantage. [illegible]

on the Mayor and the heads of the departments, with the view of obtaining work for the unemployed. The meeting then adjourned.

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

The first evening opening of the Metropolitan Museum of Art took place last evening, and was well attended, representatives of most of our leading families being present. No formalities were observed, and the guests amused themselves by inspecting the numerous pictures, statues, and other objects of art with which the galleries are now so abundantly filled. The principal attraction last evening, however, was the fine and unique collection of etchings and engravings belonging to Mr. James L. Claghorn, of Philadelphia, and loaned by him to the Museum. This is unquestionably the largest and most complete collection in this country, and there are probably few in the Old World that are superior. Mr. Claghorn has spared neither time nor money in gathering his collection, and the result is one of great value, both in an artistic and pecuniary point of view. Commencing with some of the earliest-known specimens, we have, then, excellent examples of the work of Durer, Rembrandt, Schoen, Lucas of Leyden, Guido, Claude, Waterloo, and Ostade. The painters of a later day did not use either the etching-tool or the graver, and their works had to be translated by others—as Raphael's by Raimondi and Veneziano; Rubens' and Vandycke's by Pontius and the Bolswerts. Here, too, we find fine examples of the manner of Ghisis, Gerard Andrau, Audenarde, the Drevets, and, coming down almost to our own time, we have the Burnetts, Willmore, and Miller, who have done so much for Wilkie and Turner. Of engravers not especially identified as the interpreters of any particular artist, there are many, and proofs of their skill and taste are not wanting here. Strange, Bartolozzi, Wollett, Sharp, Morghen, Desnoyers, Keller, Toschi, and Mandel, must not be overlooked. They did good work in their day, and it is here to speak for them.

The Claghorn collection was exhibited at the Union League Club House, in Philadelphia, and the engravings were then arranged in chronological order. In the Museum they are arranged according to the various schools. To the uninitiated this is certainly not so interesting and instructive a method as that adopted in Philadelphia. Want of space was probably the cause of its being determined on.

Several additions have recently been made to the Museum, and others are promised. The price of admission is so low that none who have any real taste for the fine arts need be kept away, and the thanks of the public are certainly due to those who organized the Museum and have spent their time and money in making it what it is.

TAMMANY PRIMARY.

In accordance with the decision of the Tammany General Committee a primary election was held last evening in the Nineteenth Assembly District to elect fifteen delegates to the Tammany General Committee, and also an Assembly District Committee.

Four tickets were running, headed respectively by Messrs. Thos. O'Callahan, Joseph J. Marrin, D. F. Tieman, and Thomas Dunlap. The contest was very sharp, the friends of all the parties being out in full force. A large force of Police, under Capt. McDonnell, of the Thirty-first Precinct, preserved the order, and were kept busily engaged with stopping the repeaters, who were out in great numbers. No disturbance, however, of any account occurred.

The following ticket was elected with a majority of about 200 votes, 626 being the entire number given the ticket: General Committee, Thos. O'Callahan, Bart. McDonald, Thos. Fenton, Edward Roach, Thomas Shannon, Chas. E. Simons, David L. Baker, B. W. VanVorhis, Daniel Callahan, M. F. Cummings, Daniel F. Tieman, John G. Schull, Andrew Smith, Thomas Flynn, Francis Martin.

GENET'S BAIL.

In Common Pleas, Chambers, yesterday, a motion was made to vacate the judgment entered against Charles Devlin for $5,000, on his bond for that amount for the appearance of Genet to answer an indictment other than that on which he was convicted. The motion was made on the ground that Genet having been in the custody of the authorities to whom Devlin would have been bound to surrender him under the conditions of his bond, and having been permitted to escape therefrom, his bondsman thereupon ceased to be liable. Judge Joseph F. Daly, before whom the motion was argued, denied the motion, holding that the *laches* of the Sheriff in permitting Genet to escape, could not impair the rights of the people or release Devlin from his duty to produce the accused to answer an indictment other than that on which he was held by the authorities.

KING'S COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

During the past week the wills of the following persons were proved in the Kings County Surrogate's Court: Thomas R. Glen, of Bergen, N. J.; Carston H. Hunsohn, of the City of Hoboken, N. J.; James McRobbie, Timothy Williams, Andrew Duppold, Ludwig Kuhnemann, Winifred Hanley, Andrew Renz, Henry McDonald, and Thomas Armstrong, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: John Bullens, of the town of New-Lots; Thurich Rauch, Dr. Samuel A. Watts, Anne Chapman, Wm. Baldwin, Gillet Schenck Beam, Hannah R. Marshall, Maurice Flaherty, Major P. Mix, Mary Ganen, Fanny Doberty, and Mary Lane, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of Isabella McKale were granted to James McDowell, of Amy Blatchford to Orville D. Jewitt, of Augusta Merer and George Merer to George Straub, all of the City of Brooklyn.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner Van Nort makes the following statement of public moneys received by the Department of Public Works during the week ending yesterday, (Saturday:)

For Croton-water rent and penalties	$11,329 07
For tapping Croton pipes	41 50
For vault permits	297 75
For sewer permits	105 00
For sewer pipe sold to contractors	239 70
Total	$12,013 02

He also transmitted the certificates of the cost of the following improvements to the Board of Assessors, in order that the assessments therefor may be made:

Sewer in Broome street, between Mulberry and Mott streets	$901 00
Paving Sixty-third street, from Second avenue to East River	15,651 22
Outlet sewer in Ninety-sixth street, Tenth avenue, and Hudson River	62,380 62
Total	$78,932 84

BAZAAR FOR DR. TYNG'S CHURCH.

A bazaar in aid of Rev. Dr. Tyng's Church of the Holy Trinity will be held, during the ensuing week, at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, at the junction of Broadway and Sixth avenue. The enterprise has been started by the ladies and gentlemen of Dr. Tyng's congregation to raise funds for furnishing the new church, corner Forty-second street and Madison avenue. The bazaar will present many new and attractive features, including a country store at which articles of household consumption will be sold. The band of the Seventy-first Regiment will furnish the musical programme, and a new and improved version of the Punch and Judy tragedy will be exhibited for the entertainment of visitors.

PRIVILEGES OF THE PRESS.

In Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, a decision was rendered sustaining the Judge at Circuit in dismissing a suit brought by one Ackerman against the proprietors of THE TIMES. The suit was for alleged libel in having published an affidavit which, the plaintiff claimed, contained matter reflecting on his character. The affidavit was published as part of a fair report of proceedings had in a suit in court, and the Judge held that it was privileged under the statute relating to privileges of the press.

STEINWAY HALL ENJOINED.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Judge Lawrence granted an injunction restraining the proprietor of Steinway Hall from permitting theatrical or other amusements in the hall until payment for the license imposed by statute. The application was made on behalf of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, to which is awarded by statute the amount of fine imposed for giving theatrical representations without license.

THE SUPERVISORS' AUDIT FINAL.

Judge Joseph F. Daly yesterday granted a writ of peremptory mandamus to compel Auditor Earle to audit and allow the claim of Charles Kinkel for supplies furnished the County. The claim had been already audited and allowed by the Board of Supervisors, and the Judge held such audit to be final, and in the nature of a judgment against the County.

FIRE IN WEST FARMS.

A fire broke out on Friday night in a barn belonging to John Booth, carman, in West Farms, and, notwithstanding the prompt arrival and efforts of the City firemen with steam-engines, &c., the flames spread very rapidly, and consumed the building with its contents [illegible]

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

MASONRY AND THE INSURRECTION —THE SITUATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1874.

One of the most prominent Republicans in Spain, and one who has been accused of a slight tendency to communism, is the Ex-Governor of Madrid, Mr. Nicholas Estevanez. If nothing but his Republican proclivities could be urged against him, he would escape the severe censures which Carlist, Papist, Ultramontane, and Spanish Conservative pro-slavery journals in Cuba launch forth. But Estevanez is also one of the leading spirits of the Masonic Order in Spain, and, according to the opposition journals, he carries his Masonic spirit so far as to call the Cuban insurgents brethren. If they were all Masons, he would undoubtedly be justified in calling them so in a Masonic sense and still differ with them on political issues, as but few of the insurgents are Masons, and most of them members of irregular lodges, not recognized by the fraternity abroad, and consequently not Masonic. Furthermore, as Masonry distinctly disavows all interference and connection with religion or politics, Mr. Estevanez can only have used the word brethren in the sense which his defender, Mr. Perez Carrion, explains, namely, that all human beings are brethren. With rare cleverness the *Voz de Cuba* makes capital out of the letter or editorial which Mr. Estevanez published in the *Federalista* newspaper, which he edits in Madrid. The editor of the *Voz* says that he never has been, and never would be, a Mason; this, of course, is a matter of perfect indifference to everybody. The attempt to revive the old accusation that through Masonry the insurrection had been assisted, does not deserve any attention, as it would be folly to suppose that Masonry meddled with politics. Besides, many prominent Masons in the Island of Cuba are natives of old Spain, and among the stanchest defenders of Spanish rule in Cuba, as members of the Casino and of the Volunteers. It is true that many of the irregular and few of the regular Masons at Puerto Principe joined the insurgents, and if they did so, they acted just as they would undoubtedly have acted if they had never seen the inside of a lodge-room. Some of them in communicating with each other headed or finished their correspondence with "My dear brother," or "Yours fraternally." This naturally excited the suspicions of the Spaniards, who began to believe that Masonry was at the bottom of the insurrection. The *Voz* of to-day again refers to the subject, and alludes to the Masonic meeting held in New-York as an expression of sympathy with oppressed Cuba, and particularly with the families of those brothers who, owing to the bloody and devastating war, are and have been suffering from all kinds of distress. If the Masons had only held the meeting as an expression of sympathy with the families, the *Voz* certainly could not have said anything and perhaps would not have done so. But the meeting assumed a quasi political character when such men as S. S. Cox and Rev. Mr. Hepworth, with other notorious sympathizers or workers with the Cuban cause participated in it, and from the fact that deputations from Cuban political clubs appeared on the platform. And here it may be well to state that the report published and circulated so extensively in the United States, alleging that lately the Spanish commander at Santiago de Cuba had banished the wives and children of prominent Masons, and that these families were then living in the woods near Santiago and in great want, is an unmitigated falsehood. The Spaniards have certainly many sins to answer for, but it must be added that the most improbable and fictitious stories are continually published about them in different journals in the United States, and, moreover, are generally believed. To tell the truth about them is quite sufficient, the many injustices committed affording ample space for comment and being of such a nature as to merit the reprobation of other nations. Before concluding with Masonry in Cuba, a fact not generally known in the United States, even to Masons, ought to be added. In old Spain, prominent politicians of every shade have joined the Masonic order, and have partly succeeded in using Masonry and the acquaintance it gave them for political purposes. Some isolated movements have distinctly been proven to have their origin among men who all belonged to a particular lodge, while the counter-movement was inaugurated by men who were asked before being admitted into the secret conclaves whether they were Masons or not. If they answered on their word of honor that they had no connection with Masonry, they were at once admitted, and invariably rejected if they replied in the affirmative. This information I derived from most trustworthy sources, one of the parties having been Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Spain. As a rule nearly all Spanish Masons belong to the Liberal Party. In 1870 the Government seized all the jewels, furniture, and library of five Masonic lodges, including all the printed and written records there existing. The authorities never returned them, and gave no reason for this act, except that the Masons were a secret order. Nothing was found to criminate a single member of the order in Havana, and subsequent investigations only divulged the fact that politics had never formed any part of their programme, and that the Spanish members attended more regularly than the Cubans. And yet the *Voz* says this morning: "We have never on our part done anything against Masonry, and yet Masonry acts against us and holds meetings for that purpose, giving vent to incendiary speeches and presenting memorials to Congress." If nothing was done by the Spanish Government against Masonry, why were the confiscated articles not returned to their rightful owners? and if the Government had any right on its side, why were the Masons not tried by a court? It is yet somewhat hard to discover what object the *Voz* intends to gain by this crusade against Masonry. At a meeting held yesterday afternoon by some Masons of Spanish origin, they disavowed any intention of using or of ever having used Masonry for political or private purposes, and one of the number called on me with the request "that THE TIMES, as an independent and just journal, request the Masons of the United States to remain true as hitherto to the true and pure Masonic principles, and to see that careless Masons do not lend themselves, as Masons, to aid or countenance any political manifestations, either in favor of or against the Spaniards." This demand is very just and reasonable, and I trust that the Masons of the United States will give it their most earnest consideration.

THE SITUATION.

The news from the interior continues to sound discouraging for the Spaniards. Portilla cannot do anything because he lacks the necessary troops to operate; his calls for reinforcements are most urgent, but as the Cubans will not fight against their countrymen unless forced to do so, no Cubans come to his aid. The Spaniards in the Cities of Havana, Matanzas, and Cardenas must attend to their business, and have neither time nor inclination to shoulder a musket and fight. A little volunteer duty, going on guard about once every ten days, is about as much as they care to do. If matters should reach the worst, nearly all of them have money enough to go home. If such a thing should occur, most of them would come back after affairs had again assumed a pacific shape, and matters would go on more or less as they do now. Many of the exalted Spaniards have already changed their tone; they are equally sincere in their determination to remain Spaniards and have Cuba remain a Spanish province; but they are no longer so ferocious in their condemnation of the Cubans in general, and acknowledge their satisfaction at the fact that the Cubans in the large cities have been and are quiet and orderly, giving no cause of complaint, and avoiding anything which might tend to produce a conflict and the use of arms in the streets of Havana or any other large city. This is also partly due to the leaders among the Spaniards and their organs, who continually counsel moderation and prudence on the part of their followers. They do not do this from motives of fear, as, with the armed volunteers at their disposal, the chances of triumphing in a conflict would certainly appear to be in their favor; and yet any encounter of magnitude between Spaniards and Cubans would produce in the end the most dire consequences to the former. It would completely destroy the present hollow truce, which answers the purposes of the Spaniards, and enables them to sleep in peace, instead of having to be on guard all the time and patrol the streets. The Cubans also have their reasons for remaining quiet. In the first place, they know that any demonstration would be severely punished [illegible]

unbounded faith in the ultimate triumph of the insurgent cause, that they console themselves with the remark, "We have waited so many years to get rid of the Spaniards that we can well afford to wait a little longer." How long they may have to wait yet is a difficult question to answer.

WAR NEWS.

To judge, however, from the thousand and one reports in circulation, purporting to come from the seat of war and to be trustworthy, the waiting time may henceforward be counted by months instead of uncertain years. If only half of the reports are true, the revolution is now buoyant and healthy, advancing on its mission with giant strides. The eastern department appears to have been completely given up to the Cuban forces, excepting only the vicinity of Guantanamo and the towns held by Spanish troops. Four thousand troops are reported to be besieging Manzanillo, but I believe that this number is exaggerated by at least 2,000. It seems certain, however, that the insurgent forces are sufficiently powerful to hold all the roads leading from Manzanillo to the interior. The town itself can be supplied easily from the sea-side at all times, and even if the insurgents should be so successful as to capture it, they could not hold it for any length of time, as a single gun-boat could shell them out in a few hours, and the insurgents be unable to do anything against the ship, having no artillery. The Spaniards would certainly not allow the cannon and ammunition at Manzanillo to fall into the hands of the Cubans. Gen. Portilla wants men, and, according to all reports, he needs them sadly; he has not enough to begin a successful offensive warfare, and a defensive or partly defensive system must always prove disastrous to him. In the meantime the insurgents continue to gain accessions—several hundred insurgents having joined them within the past fortnight. Notwithstanding the numerous reports afloat, nothing of a satisfactory and confirmatory character has been received regarding the several engagements reported to have taken place in the vicinity of Puerto Principe. The people of the city suffer somewhat for certain kinds of food, and many families have asked permission to leave and settle in the neighborhood, but Gen. Portilla has refused the requests. Recruiting for two battalions of mobilized volunteers has begun in Havana, but in five days only sixty-two recruits have been gotten. In another kind of recruiting—the forcible enrollment of the blacks and whites—the Government is not much more successful, although nearly 1,000 men have been obtained. Thrice that number has escaped by the influence of friends with the enrolling officers, and some have paid to be allowed to remain at home. The Spaniards must do something, and that very quickly. Time, in this instance, is not money, but it is the certain destroyer of their power. The Captain General will be powerless to save the situation unless he orders a levy *en masse*, and carries it out without fear or favor. But the occurrences in the Central and Eastern Departments are not the only dangers which menace the Spaniards. A far worse enemy has appeared, and one that has the power to destroy every remaining vestige of Spanish rule or of the prosperity of the island.

PLANTATIONS BURNED.

On the night of the 19th inst. the inhabitants of Trinidad were startled by the report that the insurgents had appeared in the valley and burned the plantations La Lajas and Mayaguara. A company of Trinidad volunteers went to the place and found that the report was only too true, as every cane-field and building was destroyed, presenting only a mass of ruins and cinders. The slaves were all gone, and nothing remained to give any clue to the perpetrators of the deed. Later in the day some of the mobilized volunteers, paid to protect the plantations, were found in a wood tied to some trees. Many versions are in circulation regarding this matter, a band of insurgents from the Central Department, the few remaining insurgents in the Lomas de Trinidad and the negro leader of a small band of runaway slaves, being looked upon as the authors of the fire. Another report is that the Sagra Familia plantation has also been destroyed, and rumors are current in Havana announcing the burning of several other places since then. The importance of these acts cannot be denied; they prove the existence of insurgents in the Cinco Villa districts and their power to do harm. If this incendiary plan spreads, the country people will flee to the cities as they did in 1869; the plantations being destroyed, the Government cannot collect any revenue, and without money no army can be maintained, or supplies imported from abroad. Even if the evil is only confined to the Trinidad region, troops are required to guard that section of the country, and Portilla may be compelled to return to the Cinco Villas with the soldiers he took there and abandon the Central Department to the Cubans, so as to protect the people and the crops of the western half of the island. Should the burning cease, it will only arouse the Spaniards to a sense of their danger; but even if the plantations in the immediate vicinity of Havana should be fired, it would still be difficult to convince them that they must act energetically and patriotically to save themselves. They cannot get over their *mañana* policy, and their adversaries are taking advantage of their procrastination.

A MOURNFUL TALE.

A very sad affair, the details of which have for some days past occupied the London papers, is summed up in the *Daily Telegraph* of Jan. 13. That journal says: "A more painful case than the suicide of Mrs. Waters, in connection with what has been termed the West Haddon poisoning case, has seldom been brought to public notice. In November last there died at the village of Crede, Northamptonshire, an old widow lady named Gulliver, who in her last moments had been attended by Mrs. Waters, the wife of a surgeon at Worcester, to whom the old lady had herself written, inviting a visit. Mrs. Gulliver was also attended by her medical man, who, after the death, gave a certificate that the cause was heart-disease. It appeared, however, that she was possessed of considerable property, and that some of her relatives, thinking themselves aggrieved by the disposition of it, had come to the conclusion that foul play had been used by Mrs. Waters. They fancied, in fact, that she had administered poison to Mrs. Gulliver. They accordingly had the body exhumed, and at a coroner's inquest evidence of a most inconclusive kind was given as to the cause of death. The jury, however, found that the death had been caused by poison, 'but by whom administered there was not sufficient evidence to say.' A warrant was immediately issued for the apprehension of Mrs. Waters, who had journeyed with her husband from Worcester to be present at the inquest, but ere it could be executed the unfortunate lady was seized with violent convulsions and almost immediately expired. A post-mortem examination followed, and the medical men, coupling its results with the symptoms preceding death, gave it as their opinion that it had been produced by poison, probably by strychnine. It was also stated that the deceased had been subject to fits, and that the agitation caused by the circumstances which followed Mrs. Gulliver's death brought on attacks of greater intensity than usual. Against such attacks her customary remedy was morphia, and the fact that morphia had been traced to her possession originally strengthened the suspicion against her. The evidence, however, that she poisoned Mrs. Gulliver was of the most flimsy and inconclusive character, and the agony caused by being made the object of so terrible a charge doubtless drove her to use one of those potent drugs, such as strychnine, with which her knowledge of her husband's laboratory had made her familiar, in order to avert the disgrace of a public apprehension as a murderess."

SUIT FOR AN ISLAND.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says that William H. Aspinwall, of New-York; Frederick Billings, of Woodstock, Vt., and Archibald C. Peachy, of San Francisco, by their attorneys, Peachy & Robert, have commenced an action in the Fifteenth District Court of that city against Charles F. Holly, of New-Mexico, to foreclose a mortgage of $90,850, which was given upon the Island or Peninsula of San Diego to secure the payment of a balance of purchase-money. Aspinwall, Billings & Peachy sold the island, comprising 4,185 acres, to Holly on Aug. 15, 1872, for $110,850. The sum of $20,000, gold coin, was paid down, and the balance secured by this mortgage, payable in three yearly installments. The first installment became due Aug. 15, 1873, and has not been paid, whereby the entire amount of the mortgage becomes due and payable.

WAR BETWEEN ELK FALLS AND BOSTON.

They are having a rumpus in Howard County Kansas, over the county-seat question. Two towns, Elk Falls and Boston, each claim the honor of being the seat of county justice, and their citizens are wrangling in the courts about it. Elk Falls has the advantage of having all the county officers living in it, and until recently the county records were there; but on Tuesday last, while the villagers of Elk Falls "were pursuing their usual avocations," as the *Journal* of that place says, "the town was entered by twenty-four wagons, accompanied by about 150 men from Boston and vicinity, armed with guns, sabres, and revolvers, who immediately drove up in front of the various county offices, and commenced to load up the books, papers, &c. They were not longer than twenty minutes at the work, when they fell into line, gave three cheers, and departed for Boston." The people of Elk Falls were taken completely by surprise [illegible]

Clerk of the District Court, the Register of Deeds, Sheriff, and Treasurer, promptly issued a manifesto in which they say that, though the desks, papers, and furniture of their offices have been removed by force to Boston, they intend to stick to Elk Falls, and there to transact all the business pertaining to their offices.

DEATH OF AN HAWAIIAN CHIEFESS.

The Honolulu *Advertiser* of the 23d of December contains the following notice: "At the residence of his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations, on Thursday morning last, expired the high chiefess Luahine, the grandmother of Hon. Mrs. Pauahi Bishop. Luahine was the grand-daughter of Holoai, the High Priest of Kalaniopuu, King of Hawaii at the time of Cook's arrival. Her mother was Kailipakalua, the sister of Kuhaupio, the first Kamehameha's tutor in the art of war. This venerable chiefess was verging on ninety years of age.

STRAWBERRIES IN JANUARY.

A correspondent of the Wilmington *Commercial*, writing from Crisfield, Md., on the 26th of January, says: "In this immediate vicinity, and also in the vicinity of Marion Station, seven miles north of this, the strawberries have bloomed and fruited. A gentleman informed me that he gathered, a few days ago, a teacupfull of well grown berries, some fully ripe, in his field, and others tell the same story. This, for a region north and east of the Chesapeake, is, to say the least, worth recording."

ANOTHER ISSUE OF THE WAR SETTLED.

The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* says that a little controversy arose the other day, between the telegraph office in that city and the head-quarters of of the line, as to whether United States, in a telegram, should be counted as two words or one. This was settled by Manager Drury, who declared that the nation fought the rebels five years to make the United States one word, and one it should be from his office.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

About 400 men met last evening at Woods' Gymnasium, No. 6 East Twenty-eighth street, to witness a sparring, fencing, and wrestling exhibition. The amusements were opened with a sparring match between Wm. Devoe and C. H. Cone, and Frederick J. Engelhardt and J. E. Russell. R. A. Pennell lifted in fifteen minutes dumb-bells from 45 to 180 pounds, and closed his performance by lifting a weight of 201 pounds. A variety of other gymnastic exercises were performed by well-known athletes, and various feats of strength and dexterity were exhibited.

POSTAL SERVICE TO BERMUDA.

The Government of Bermuda has awarded the contract for steam communication with the island and this port to the Quebec and Gulf Port Steam-ship Company. The steamer Canima, the vessel selected, arrived here yesterday. She is a Clyde-built vessel of 700 tons measurement. The Postmaster General has appointed her to carry the United States mails, and she will make her first trip as a mail-boat to Bermuda on the 14th inst. A. Cornelius Outerbridge, of this City, is agent for the company.

Those awful paroxysms of coughing which occur in abscess of the lungs, and other alarming pulmonary complaints, are immediately quieted by using DR. HALL'S Balsam for the Lungs, the only remedy that has ever cured consumption.

To eradicate proud flesh and cure all ulcers and eruptions use Carbolic Salve.

Toothache surrenders in sixty seconds to Dr. Townsley's Toothache Anodyne.—*Advertisement.*

Giesler & Co.

"Dry Sillery," "Gold Label," and Extra Superior Dry" for sale by the trade, and by PURDY & NICHOLAS, No. 43 Beaver st.—*Advertisement.*

A Long Journey.

"I would go a thousand miles to have teeth extracted as it is done at Dr. COLTON'S in the Cooper Institute." So wrote a patient who had twelve extracted.—*Advertisement.*

The Tender Skin of Infants.

Mothers, if you knew the worth of BURNETT'S KALLISTON, you would never be without it.—*Advertisement.*

THE MAN IS CRUEL TO HIMSELF who attempts to rally his exhausted energies with the ordinary commercial stimulants. The reaction is fearful. Build up the strength, and renew the vitality of the system with UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, the tonic that never failed.—*Advertisement.*

Civilization received a new impulse by the invention of the Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, which retains rupture comfortably, night and day, till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

Don't buy an "Elastic Truss" till you have seen POMEROY'S, price $3, at No. 774 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

We Have Frequently Heard Mothers Say

they would not be without MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, from the birth of the child until it had finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever. It gives an infant troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

DAYTON—NEWMAN.—On Thursday, Jan. 29, at St. Michael's Church, Bloomingdale, by Rev. Dr. Peters, Mr. CHARLES W. DAYTON, to Miss LAURA A. NEWMAN, all of this City.

SCHNITZER—MENKEN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 28, at the residence of the bride's brother, by Rev. S. M. Isaacs, JACOB SCHNITZER, to CORDELIA, daughter of the late Solomon Menken.

THURSTON—BAKER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1874, at the residence of the bride's aunt, by Rev. Chas. H. Hall, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, C. STEWART THURSTON, of New-York City, to Miss Alice Baker, of Brooklyn, Long Island. No cards.

DIED.

EDWARDS.—On Friday, Jan. 30, at the residence of her son-in-law, Harry M. Morris, ANN R. EDWARDS, widow of Lieut. Richard G. Edwards, U. S. N., in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 49 West 38th st., on Monday, 2d February, at 11 o'clock A. M.

HEYER.—On Saturday morning 31st inst., WHITEHEAD F. HEYER, in his 47th year

Funeral services at St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, on Tuesday next, 3d inst., at 12 o'clock. Friends from New-York take the 11 o'clock boat, foot Whitehall st., to Clifton Landing, where carriages will be in waiting.

KIP.—At Passaic, N. J., on Saturday morning, MERTON, youngest child of Ira A. and Matie Kip, aged 2 months and 8 days.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, Gregory av., Passaic, at 11 o'clock on Monday, Feb. 2.

MURRAY.—On Thursday, Jan. 29, after a brief but severe illness, ALEXANDER MURRAY, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 230 West 33d st.

RITCHIE.—At Paris, France, Jan. 31, 1874, SOPHIA HARRISON, wife of the late Andrew Ritchie, and daughter of the late Harrison Gray Otis, in her 76th year.

SEELY.—At Paterson, N. J., Friday, Jan. 30, JULIA E., wife of W. J. Seely, of Jersey City.

Funeral on Monday, Feb. 2, at 2 P. M., from residence of S. A. Van Saun, No. 139 Ellison st., Paterson. Train leaves foot Chambers st. at 12 M.

TELFER.—On Friday, Jan. 30, 1874, WILLIAM M. TELFER, of the firm of Croker & Telfer, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives, friends, and the members of the Veteran Corps of the Seventh Regiment are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 425 Pulaski st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Feb. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Veteran Association of the Seventh Regiment, N. G., are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of their late associate, WM. M. TELFER, from his late residence, No. 425 Pulaski st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Feb. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Per order, MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Colonel.
C. B. BOSTWICK, Adjutant.

WENDOVER.—At Nyack, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1874, Miss RACHEL WENDOVER, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Harriet Bedford, Nyack, on Monday, at 1 o'clock. Train leaves foot of Chambers st. at 9:30 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA —AND— FAMILY LINIMENT.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER?

To all persons suffering from rheumatism, neuralgia, cramps in the limbs or stomach, bilious colic, pain in the back, bowels, or side, we would say, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT is, of all others, the remedy you want, for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about it. Try it. Sold by all druggists.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HEALTHY excreta and unhealthy or excessive is due to a contaminated condition of the blood. With this normal condition destroyed, we may expect persistent suppuration and destruction of the organ or entire body. This blood poisoning is very rapid, and consequently hitherto fatal in diseases of the kidneys and bladder, as all medical treatment has been unsuccessful. Notwithstanding this fact, and the additional one, that the Bethesda Mineral Spring water is acknowledged by a large number of the greatest practitioners to be the only successful remedy ever discovered, many doctors are so inhuman as to allow their patients to suffer and enter untimely graves. That all such may be averted, Dr. A. H. HEATH has reduced the price of this compound prepared in Nature's laboratory. Depot, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

HARRIS' "P. P." WHISKIES.—"THE OLD [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO JOBBERS.

A salesman who has sold dry goods in Chicago for twenty years desires a line of samples, from general stock of dry goods, to sell from in Chicago, or travel with if necessary. Address G. N., Box 210 Times Office.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DR. NEWTON'S PRACTICE OF MEDICINE will soon be ready for publication. A valuable treatise, containing extracts from this work on dyspepsia and constipation, sent upon receipt of two three cent stamps. Address MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE, No. 34 Bond st.

"OBSERVATIONS ON CATARRH;" FROM a forthcoming work on Throat Diseases, by A. N. Williamson, M. D., late Clinical Physician in the University Medical College. Sent free. Address No. 137 East 17th st.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D. No. 144 Lexington av. Mailed for 25c.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

COOPER UNION.
REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR.,
will preach
SUNDAY EVENING, AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.
SEATS FREE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BROOKLYN.
Brooklyn Tabernacle Congregation.
Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, Pastor.
Regular church service will be held to-day in the morning at 10:30, evening at 7:30.
P. S.—Our NEW CHURCH will be dedicated, D. V., on the 22d of February. Order of exercises will be announced hereafter.

UNIVERSALISM.
Rev. J. M. Pullman will preach in the large hall of Cooper Union Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.
SUBJECT:
"Our God a Consuming Fire."
All are invited.

GRACE (TEMPORARY) CHAPEL, 23D ST., east of 3d av., Rev. John W. Kramer, Pastor.—Services on Septuagesima Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH ST. Mrs. M. S. Townsend lectures at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. At the Children's Lyceum the funeral service of Mrs. Carrie W. Williams and her son Georgie will be performed at 2:30 P. M. The congregation are invited.

A GREAT SUBJECT.—THE MESSENGER OF Christ, S. S. Snow, will preach the "sure word of prophecy" in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Judgment and the Millennium."—Revelations, chap. xx. Come and hear.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Rev. Theo. Irving, LL.D., will preach in the morning. The usual choral services in the afternoon.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. AND 20th st.—At 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. Dr. Thomas Hill will preach. The communion service immediately after the usual morning service. Seats all free in the evening. The public cordially invited.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor, preaching Sunday, Feb. 1, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner Downing st.—The Pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, will preach this (Sunday) morning and evening, at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. Evening subject—"Our Second Natures," a sermon to young people. The public are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOR, EAST 25th st., near Madison av.—There will be an evening service in this church every Sunday, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. Morning service at 10:30 o'clock. To meet the wishes of those who find in a higher order of church music a help to greater devotion, the selections for the evening service will be from the most approved composers, and rendered by all the admitted talent included in the choir of this church, together with such assistance as they may from time to time require.

CHRISTIAN TRUTH AND MODERN OPINION—A course of sermons under the appointment of an association of clergymen.—The first of the course will be preached in Christ Church, 5th av. and 35th st., Sunday evening, Feb. 1, by Right Rev. T. M. Clark, D. D., upon "Personal Immortality." Service at 7:30. The other sermons of the course will follow upon successive Sunday evenings. Notices in Saturday papers.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 30TH ST.—Morning prayer and sermon, 10:30; evening prayer, (seats free;) sermon on sixth commandment, 3:30; evening prayer, sermon by Bishop Clarke, "Personal Immortality," 7:30. "Mission services" begin in this church next Sunday.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st., Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth Pastor. —Morning Subject—"The Last Night in Egypt." Evening Subject—"The Crucified Christ." Sunday-school and Bible class at 3. Social prayer-meeting Friday eve at 8.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.—REV. J. M. Pullman will preach at the Hall of the Standard, Club, No. 1,464 Broadway, corner 42d st., Sunday morning at 10:45. Subject—"A Change of Heart." Evening at 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV. and 34th st.—Rev. W. T. Clarke will preach morning and evening. Subjects—"Modern Discontent" and "How to be Happy." Strangers cordially welcomed.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur preaches on Sunday morning and evening at usual hours. Strangers cordially welcomed. Galleries free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADIson av. and 47th st.—Hours of services. 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M.; Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach in the morning and afternoon.

DIVINE SERVICE IN THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th av., Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., Pastor, at 10:30 in the morning, and 7:30 in the evening, instead of the afternoon, as hitherto.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—PEW NO. 63, IN MIDDLE aisle of Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 19th st., (Dr. Hall's,) will be sold at auction by Adrian H. Muller & Son, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Thomas H. Faile, deceased.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. John E. Cookman, Pastor, will preach Sunday, at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. S. D. Brown, D. D., at 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Special services every evening next week.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH. —Service and sermon in French by Rev. Mr. Miel, 3:30 o'clock. Church of the Holy Savior, 25th st., between Madison square and 4th av.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 10TH ST.— On Sunday, Feb. 1, and thereafter until further notice, the hour for afternoon service in Grace Church will be 4 o'clock.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 4TH ST., O. B. Frothingham, Preacher to the Independent Society, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—Belief and Practice. The Pastor's Bible-class, free to all, meets at 3:30 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Rev. H. D. Ganse, Pastor—Grand Concert at Steinway Hall, Friday evening, Feb. 6, 1874, by Seventh Regiment Band, Chas. W. Werng, Conductor, assisted by following popular artists: Soprano, Miss Emma L. Thursby; Contralto, Miss Antonia Henne; Tenor, Mr. Ch. Fritsch; Baritone, Mr. A. Sohst. Admission, $1.

NEW-YORK FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETY.— The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Female Bible Society, will be held at the Bible House, Astor place, on Thursday, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock M.

PEW FOR SALE OR TO RENT—CHURCH OF the Incarnation, Madison av., corner 35th st. Inquire at No. 28 West 35th st.

REV. BISHOP JANES WILL PREACH IN ST. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., near 6th av., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. The evening will be devoted to sacramental services, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. Strangers made welcome.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—BISHOP Cummins will preach at Steinway Hall, Sunday morning, Feb. 1, at 10:45 o'clock, and Sunday evening, at Lyric Hall, at 7:45 o'clock. Seats free always.

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., PREACHES in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., west of 9th av., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject for morning—"Father Lake, or the Common School System of Education." Baptism in the evening.

REV. ROLLIN A. SAWYER, D. D., OF IRVington, will preach Sabbath, Feb. 1, at Forty-second Street Presbyterian Church, (west of Broadway,) William W. Newell, Jr., Pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

REV. W. W. ANDREWS WILL PREACH SUNday evening at 7:30 o'clock in the Catholic Apostolic Church in 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Subject—"The Outlook for the Year 1874." Seats free.

REV. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., RECTOR OF the Church of the Heavenly Rest, will preach in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. J. C. AGER, OF BROOKLYN, WILL PREACH in the Church of the New-Jerusalem, 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs., Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Subject—"Thou Shalt Not Covet."

REV. WILLIAM T. EGBERT WILL PREACH in St. Peter's Church, West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Sunday evening, Feb. 1, at 7:30 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.
REV. WAYLAND HOYT, PASTOR,
will preach in the Tabernacle Baptist Church,
2D AV. AND 10TH ST.,
SUNDAY MORNING at 10:30 and in STEINWAY HALL at 7:45 in the evening.
Subject for evening sermon:
THE GREAT SACRIFICE AND WHAT IT MEANS.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. F. C. Ewen, D. D., Rector. Services on Sunday, (Festival of St. Ignatius,) will be as follows: 7:30 A. M., holy communion; 9 A. M., morning prayer; 10:30 A. M., litany, holy communion, (choral,) and sermon; 7:30 P. M., evening prayer (choral) and sermon. In the morning the Rector will repeat, by request, his sermon of last year, on the "Life and Character of St. Ignatius." In the evening Rev. Prof. Seymour, of General Theological Seminary, will preach.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, REV. DR. MORGAN Rector.—Services Sunday, Feb. 1, morning prayer at 9 o'clock; litany, sermon, and holy communion, at 10:30 o'clock. Afternoon service and sermon at 3:30 o'clock. Evening prayer every Wednesday at 5 o'clock.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, [illegible]

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Owing to the fact that nearly all the commanding officers of the various regiments were at Albany, in attendance at the annual meeting of the State Military Association, the past week has been rather quiet in military circles.

The First Battalion Infantry gave a battalion drill on Friday evening, which was well attended; a large number of spectators were present, including several officers from other regiments. Lieut. W. B. Walton, of Company B, has been elected Captain of Company G. W. A. Turner has been appointed Quartermaster Sergeant. The white cross belts recently adopted are expected to be ready for use this week.

The Twenty-fifth annual masquerade ball of D Troop, Third Regiment Cavalry, was given at the Union Assembly Rooms on Wednesday night. The attendance was large, and the fancy costumes of the guests formed a pleasant contrast to the uniforms of the military guests. Among those present were Col. J. H. Budke, commander of the regiment, Major G. W. Sauer, and Major Beyer.

The drum corps of the Fifth Regiment announces that their annual exhibition will take place at the armory, on March 5. In addition to their usual entertainment the members of the drum corps will give an exhibition of their proficiency in the manual of arms. A battalion drill for the left wing is ordered to take place Feb. 3. The resignation of Capt. Ney, of Company E, has been accepted.

A regimental court-martial for the Eighth Regiment has been ordered to convene at the armory, on Thursday, Feb. 26, at 8 P. M., for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment. Col. Scott has issued a general order to the effect that commandants of companies are directed to forward to the Adjutant a return of all delinquents from regimental parades and drills since May 1, 1873, a certified copy of the company by-laws, and a list of all unpaid fines. Drills for the month of February will be held as follows: Feb. 3, right wing at the armory; Feb. 13, battalion drill at arsenal; Feb. 19, left wing at the armory; Feb. 26, battalion drill at the arsenal. Non-commissioned staff are ordered to report at all the drills. The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Officers will be held at the armory, Monday, Feb. 16. The tenth annual reception of the regiment was given at the armory, on last Wednesday evening; the galleries were filled with spectators, while a large number thronged the dancing floor. The company rooms were handsomely decorated, and thrown open to the public for the occasion.

Col. Braine has issued an order for a right wing drill on Feb. 17, and a left wing drill Feb. 20. At an election of officers of the non-commissioned staff, F. A. Mathias was elected Quartermaster Sergeant; Wm. F. Wolfe, Hospital Steward; James Dunlap, Sergeant of Guard; Robert B. Titas, Ordnance Sergeant; M. Belson, Bugler; Julius Guba, Color Sergeant; H. J. Pihet, Right General Guide; George W. Cooper, Left General Guide. The commissioned officers of the regiment will meet at the armory on Feb. 17 and 20, for theoretical instruction and rifle practice. The battalion strength of the wing drills last week was six commands of twelve files each. Adjt. Luckey put in his first appearance before the regiment at these drills, and made a satisfactory impression, giving his orders distinctly, and with spirit. The regimental reception will take place during the next month, the committee in charge comprising Capts. Hussey, Spencer, and Lieut. Hertz, and Adjt. Luckey. The Veteran Association intend to present to the regiment a portrait of ex-Col. Moesch, who fell, at the head of his regiment, at the battle of the Wilderness.

The Twelfth Regiment, Col. Ward commanding, assembled on Wednesday evening at the State Arsenal, in undress uniform, for drill and instruction—their first battalion drill of the season. The regiment was equalized into eight commands of twelve files front, and, after exercise in the manual, went through battalion movements, terminating with a parade.

Company D, Thirteenth Infantry, Capt. Hempstead, proposes to offer a gold-mounted rifle, a $50 gold badge, and a regimental pin, as inducements for recruiting. The rifle is offered by Mr. Denslow, the winner of the Thirteenth Regiment team prize at Creedmoor.

The Twenty-second Regiment Rifle Association will commence a system of target practice during the week. The hall attached to the armory, known as the "old gymnasium," will shortly be fitted up as a rifle range for the use of the regiment. At the meeting of the "Veteran Corps" on Monday evening last, it was decided to adopt a uniform, and a committee was appointed to obtain samples and designs for the inspection of the corps. The annual dinner of the Veteran Association will be given Feb. 26, at the armory. Contrary to announcement, the regimental band did not make the trip to St. Louis. The failure is attributed to the inability of the contracting agent at St. Louis to comply with the preliminary terms of the agreement, which were to deposit $1,000 with Mr. Gilmore and to pay the expenses of the band from this City to St. Louis. On inquiry, Mr. Gilmore found that the agent, a Mr. Lovell, was an irresponsible party, and accordingly abandoned the project.

The second battalion drill of the Twenty-third Regiment, Col. Ward commanding, took place at the armory, Clermont avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday evening last. A large number of spectators were present. The regiment was divided into six commands of twelve files, and presented a fine appearance. Company G, late of the Thirteenth, is still without a Captain, the former commander still occupying a subordinate position in the ranks.

The *Troy Times* states that some new question will doubtless arise in reference to the proprietorship of the new uniforms of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, and it is likely a majority of the men will refuse to surrender them to the State. It is claimed that Col. Steenberg raised $5,000 from the Board of Supervisors and Common Council to help pay for the uniforms. Then by the law of the State each enlisted man is entitled to $5 per year for seven annual parades. This money goes into the uniform fund of the regiment, and cannot be used for any other purpose. The law has been in operation since 1870. The first year the uniform fund created by it amounted to $975, the second year $1,505, and last year $1,375, making altogether $3,855. In addition to this the men were assessed in the neighborhood of $2,000 for the trimmings of the uniforms, so that over and above the State appropriation for the uniforms, ($4,335,) the enlisted men of the regiment, by their own contributions and the municipal and county appropriations, have an interest in the uniforms much greater than that of the State.

The Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, Fourth street, Brooklyn, was crowded with spectators on Wednesday evening, assembled to witness the competition wing drill and review by Major Gen. Woodward and staff. The drill consisted of movements by the flank and column (Upton's tactics.) At the termination of the review, dancing commenced, and continued until a late hour. An election will be held by Company K on Feb. 4 to fill the office of First Lieutenant. The second annual reception of this company will take place at the Apollo Rooms, Brooklyn, Feb. 12.

The Ninety-sixth Regiment is in disgrace. Col. Stauff, Lieut. Col. Henner, and Major Koeppel are still under arrest for refusing to obey the order of Major Gen. Shaler directing them to deliver up the keys of the Centre Market Armory and vacate the buildings. The history of the conflict between the Ninety-sixth Regiment and Major Gen. Shaler is briefly as follows: On Aug. 5, 1873, the Board of Supervisors directed that the building on the corner of Grand and Centre streets be repaved and fitted up as an armory, and assigned to the use of the Eleventh Regiment. During the progress of the work, the Eleventh mutinied while drilling at Prospect Park, Brooklyn. The disbandment of the regiment was in consequence contemplated, and the Ninety-sixth Regiment, being dissatisfied with their armory in the Germania Assembly Rooms, thought this would be a favorable opportunity to obtain more comfortable quarters. They accordingly made application to the Board of Supervisors for permission to occupy the Centre Market Armory. The application was referred to the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms, who reported favorably. The question was discussed in open meeting of the board, and after several adjournments was finally voted down. The Chairman of the Committee, Alderman Kehr, acting on his own responsibility, and in violation of the action of the board, handed over the keys of the armory to Gen. Funk, who ordered the Ninety-sixth to take possession, which was done. At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, Jan. 12, a resolution was passed denouncing the unauthorized occupation of the Centre Market Armory by the Ninety-sixth Regiment as an insult to that body, and an open violation of the authority of Major Gen. Shaler. A further resolution was passed directing the Ninety-sixth Regiment to vacate the building at once. On the receipt of these resolutions, Gen. Shaler privately requested Col. Stauff to vacate the building. On his refusal to comply with the request, an order was issued on Jan. 14 peremptorily commanding him to "give up the keys and vacate the building." Col. Stauff, in reply, stated that it would be impossible for him to remove from the armory, as he was responsible for the safe keeping of the property of the regiment, having given bonds to the amount of $30,000 for that purpose; and further stated that "if the Major General would command him to place the property in the street and relieve him from any further responsibility, he would do so." This reply not being deemed satisfactory, Col. Stauff was placed under arrest, and orders were issued for a court-martial to try him on Feb. 5, for willful disobedience of orders. Lieut. Col. Henner was then notified that the regiment was under his charge, and an order to vacate the armory was issued to him. On his refusal to comply with the order he was placed under arrest and the command assigned to Major Kloepper, who likewise refused to obey the command, and he also was placed under arrest. On Tuesday last Lieut. Col. Jassen, of the Eleventh Regiment, accompanied by Capt. Clinchy and a platoon of Police, took possession of the disputed armory. The arms and accoutrements belonging to the Ninety-sixth Regiment were stored in one of the company rooms, and the property of the Eleventh at once removed to the new quarters.

At an informal meeting held on Wednesday evening by the commissioned officers of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, at No. 1[illegible] Chrystie street, a committee of three was appointed to lay the whole matter before [illegible]. No further ac-tion will be taken by them until the receipt of his decision.

A special meeting of the Washington Grays, Capt. Wylie commanding, will be held on Tuesday, Feb. 3, to arrange the preliminaries for a reception to take place Feb. 25.

The Albany Burgess Corps propose giving a charity ball in Albany during the month. A committee of leading citizens has been appointed to co-operate with the corps in making the affair a success. In order to further promote the undertaking, the Jackson Corps and Emmet Guard have postponed their annual balls.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the State Military Association was held at Albany, on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, Brig. Gen. Thomas S. Dakin presiding. The report of the Treasurer showed the receipts for the past year to be $514 08; disbursements, $495 20. On the evening of the 28th, the association met in the Assembly Chamber, and the annual address was delivered by Gen. W. W. Goodrich. At the conclusion of the address the members repaired in a body to the residence of Adjt. Gen. John F. Rathbone, on Washington avenue, where a brilliant reception awaited them. Among the invited guests were his Excellency Gov. Dix and staff, Gens. Morris and Dunn, Major Gens. Shaler and Dakin, Cols. Vose, Spencer, Bergen, and others.

General Orders No. 1, from Second Division Headquarters, announce the appointment of Col. George W. Wingate as Inspector, vice Col. Henry T. Chapman, Jr., (supernumerary,) relieved at his own request. Capt. Milmer J. Decker is appointed Aide de Camp, vice Dodge, promoted. Gen. Woodward, in General Orders No. 2, effectively carries out the orders of Adjt. Gen. Rathbone in regard to rifle practice by publishing minute details as to the method of instruction. As a stimulus to effort he publishes with the order various scores made at the October meeting at Creedmoor, including those of the Second Division teams. Gen. Woodward is thoroughly alive in this matter.

The State Inspector General will inspect the books of the Twenty-third Regiment and the Howitzer Battery on Feb. 2; Battery B, Second Division, on Feb. 3; Forty-seventh Regiment on Feb. 4, and the Thirty-second Regiment and Twenty-eighth Infantry and Separate Troop Cavalry on Feb. 6.

A bill is before the California Legislature to abolish the State militia.

THE SOVEREIGNS OF INDUSTRY.

A NEW LABOR ORGANIZATION FOR THE REDRESS OF PUBLIC GRIEVANCES—BRANCH SOCIETY FORMED IN THIS CITY.

The new secret order, "The Sovereigns of Industry," started on New-Year's Day, destined by its projectors to work with the Patrons of Husbandry, and to rival the elder organization in numbers and influence, is already making vigorous progress. Council No. 1 of the State of New-York was inaugurated on Monday last by Wm. H. Earle, of Worcester, Mass., the Master of the National Council, and the following officers elected: John G. Wells, No. 432 Broome street, publisher and a prominent granger, Master; Albert Mencl, Overseer; Wallace Palber, Treasurer, and John W. Naughton, Secretary. The meeting was called at very short notice, and only fifteen were present. The other officers will be chosen in due course at future meetings. It is a secret order, modeled on Freemasonry, and admits women as well as men. The officers of the National Council are: Master, Wm. H. Earle; Overseer, A. H. Kendall, Springfield, Mass.; Secretary, J. C. Abbott, Worcester, Mass.; Treasurer, E. W. Dickinson, Springfield, Mass.; Lecturer, John Orvis, Boston, Mass.; Steward, Harrison Staples, Lakeville, Mass.; Inside Guard, Thomas L. Allis, Conway, Mass.; Outside Guard, George H. Newton, Monroe, Mass., and a Stewardess, not yet elected. The Executive Council consists of Messrs. Earle, Abbott, Dickinson, Allis, Staples, Kendall, and Charles A. Wakefield. Any person engaged in industrial pursuits, of the age of sixteen years, of good character, is eligible for membership. Subordinate Councils are to meet once a month; the National Council annually, on the first Tuesday in January, wherever designated from year to year; the Supreme Council on the second Tuesday in January, at the headquarters, which, with the Secretary's office, are permanently fixed at Worcester, Mass. On Monday last Messrs. Edward Howland, of Hammondton, N. J.; John G. Drew, of Elizabeth, N. J.; J. F. Burns, of Philadelphia; B. Hubert, of this City, and N. Mundy, for Passaic and Hudson Counties, New-Jersey, received instruction and were constituted deputies for the organization of subordinate councils. Mr. Abbott also organized a council in New-Haven, with Mr. Graves, of the New-Haven Union, as Master. The following circular explains very minutely the scope of the society:

To the Industrial Classes: The Mechanics, and Working Men and Women Everywhere:

The genius of the age, the distinguishing characteristic of the times, are in the direction of union and organization. No great public question can be reached except through union, in which there is always strength. The capitalists and monopolists of the country, understanding this, have long since united and combined for the better protection of their interests, and so skillfully and perfectly have they accomplished this, that to-day, although capital is dependent upon labor for its own aggrandizement or success, yet so grasping has it become, the interests of labor are almost totally ignored or disregarded to that extent that labor goes begging, while a very large percentage of the profits of labor goes directly into the coffers of the capitalists, and it is enabled to dictate terms to labor—on which it must work, or steal, or starve.

Again, capital and not brains is to-day running the Government and ruling the country, and so one-sided has this business of enacting laws and governing the people become that a very large proportion of all our legislation is designed to protect the interests of the wealthy at the expense of labor. This is no new thing. It is a matter of record, of history. Doubters upon this point are referred to the record, from which can be obtained abundant testimony.

The Sovereigns of Industry boldly declare this to be all wrong in theory, and still worse in practice, and for the purpose of better securing and protecting their just rights, they propose forming a more perfect union—one which shall unite all classes of labor in one grand fraternity—and then they will meet capital on its own grounds, and after a free and full discussion of this great question of the relations of labor to capital, they will hope to arrive at such conclusions and settle upon such arrangements as will be mutually beneficial to all parties.

They proclaim no hostility to the capitalists as such, to the Government, or any of the institutions of this country. Their motto is, "Equal and exact justice to all," "live and let others live also." And when this happy day shall arrive, and all shall act up to its golden precepts, then will there be little need of forming or maintaining unions or associations for the protection or benefit of any class, for then will that good time so long promised truly have come. But in the meantime the true sovereigns of industry will labor for the elevation of all honest labor, and strive to place those who add to the productive wealth of the country in a position which their importance would seem to demand.

To the industrial classes the world is indebted for every dollar of its wealth. There has never been a building erected, nor an article of furniture or a tool made, nor a yard of cloth has been woven, not a garment has been sewed, not a book has been printed, not a ship has floated, not a train of cars has moved, not a ton of coal has been mined, not a dollar of money has been coined, that has not been produced by the laboring men and women of the land. To the industrial classes is the world indebted for every dollar of its wealth.

But, who hold the surplus wealth of the country? What class of persons are to-day resting in ease, or rolling in luxury because of their abundance? Is it the toiling weaver in our factories, who year after year has found the daily pay only barely sufficient for the daily expense? Is it the poor sewing woman, whose weary fingers cease their motion not until the last penny's worth of oil is burned out? Is it the grim miner, delving deep in the earth, with little light for sight or soul? Is it the carpenter, the machinist, or the printer, (the best paid, perhaps, of any laboring class,) who are able to secure a competency only by the closest application and the strictest economy?

Ah, friends! it is not these whom wealth places above want! Who occupy the costliest mansions in all our large centres of trade? Is it not the capitalist, who, with his immense gains, dictates to the manufacturer how much "shoddy," "short weight," and "reduced wages" are required in order that needless "middle men" may defy competition and secure their immense profits? Alas! that rich capitalists so often recognize no motive save self-interest in their business, and utterly forget the duties they owe to their employes!

It is the purpose of this organization to secure immediate benefits to its members by cheapening the cost of living. This it does by special terms that a large and powerful organization is able to make with manufacturers, importers and producers everywhere.

The granges have saved millions of dollars to the farmers. But since the grange admits only those who are interested in agricultural pursuits, it has been found necessary to institute a new order that shall welcome to its membership all classes of laboring men and women. And this order will save to its members also millions of dollars. It is, and will continue to be, in thorough sympathy and hearty co-operation with the Patrons of Industry, both being parts of one great whole whose destiny is to work out a better future for the industrial classes of this country. The times are ripe for this movement. You have but to combine, working men and women, and a great and immediate benefit is yours.

Deputies are rapidly promulgating the work of this order throughout the country by organizing councils in all the large towns and cities; and you are invited to be ready to receive and co-operate with them in establishing the benign principles of this organization.

STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK.

The arrests by the Police during the past week numbered 1,629. There were reported during the past week at the Bureau of Vital Statistics 451 deaths, 518 births, and 137 marriages, showing a decrease of 58 deaths, 29 births, and 7 marriages, as compared with the preceding week. Fire Marshal Sheldon reports 27 fires for the week ending Jan. 31 at 8 o'clock A. M., involving a loss of $50,475; insurance, $248,350. The causes of the several fires were as follows: Carelessness of occupants with matches, candles, lamp, and cigars, 9; defective flues, 4; escaped vapor from liquid gas igniting, 1; foul chimney, 1; heat from boiler, 1; mice gnawing matches, 1; not yet ascertained, 2; overheated grates, stove, and furnace, 4; supposed incendiary, 1; window curtains taking fire from gas-light, 1.

STATION-HOUSE LODGERS.

During the past week 6,991 persons were accommodated with lodgings at the various police stations in this City, as the following table shows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Saturday, Jan. 24	690	271	961
Sunday, Jan. 25	778	218	996
Monday, Jan. 26	800	230	1,030
Tuesday, Jan. 27	805	222	1,027
Wednesday, Jan. 28	714	217	931
Thursday, Jan. 29	774	240	1,014
Friday, Jan. 30	787	245	1,032
Total	5,348	1,643	6,991

During the preceding week 7,00[illegible] persons were accommodated with lodgings, showing a decrease of 1[illegible] persons in favor of the past week.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 31.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 Western Un..s3. 76⅛	600 Lake Shore..s3. 81¾
300 do 76¼	100 do b3. 81⅞
300 do b3. 76⅛	200 do 81¾
300 do c. 76	1000 do 81⅝
100 do 76	200 do 81¾
200 do b3. 76¼	500 do 81⅞
500 do 76⅜	300 do c. 81⅞
400 do 76¼	500 do b3. 82
100 North-west'n..s3. 59¼	1600 do 82
200 do 59½	1100 do 81⅞
800 do 59⅝	200 Michigan Cen 92½
100 do s3. 59½	600 Union Pacific 34⅝
500 Pacific Mail 41⅛	300 o b3. 34¾
200 do 41	1000 do s3. 34⅝
200 do c. 41⅛	3400 do 34¾
100 do s3. 41¼	900 do 34⅞
200 do b3. 41¼	2000 do 35
100 do 41¼	2100 do 35⅛
700 Toledo & Wab 53⅛	1300 do c. 35⅛
200 do 53	500 do 35
200 do 53⅛	200 do b3. 35
10 do 53⅝	100 do b3. 35⅛
400 do 53¼	200 do 35
300 do 53⅛	200 St. Paul 46¼
300 Erie Railway 50	200 do 46½
800 do 49⅞	100 do 46⅝
100 do 49¾	1400 do 46¾
400 do 49⅝	100 Pac. R. of Mo.b3. 40
200 do b3. 49¾	100 do b15. 40
700 do 49¾	400 do 40
100 do b3. 49⅞	100 Ohio & Miss 34¼
300 N. Y. C. & H..s3.103¼	810 do 34½
100 do 103⅜	100 do s3. 34⅜
1200 do 103½	500 do 34⅜
1000 Panama 117½	200 Rock Island 104⅞
100 St. L. & I. M...s3. 68	50 do 105
200 do 69	100 do b3.105
100 do 69¼	600 Atlan. & Pac. Pf.. 19⅛
150 do b3. 70	100 do b10. 19
400 C., C. & I. C 31	100 do 19
100 do 31⅛	100 do b3. 19
900 do 31⅜	500 do 18¾
1900 do 31¼	200 do 18⅞
100 do b3. 31¼	100 do s3. 18¾
900 do 31⅜	200 do 18⅞
200 do b10. 31½	600 do 19
400 do 31⅜	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C......s3.118¼	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, n..12.116½
1,000 do......12.118⅜	1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..........117⅝
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62......12.114⅛	75,000 do......12.117⅝
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64......12.116½	76,000 do......s3.117⅝
	1,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.113¾
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n...12.116⅝	18,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R......b. c.117

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$8,000 N. Car. 6s, Sp. T., 3d cl.b.c. 12¾	100 T., W.&W..b. c.s3. 53
	300 do 53
5,000 do 13	100 do s3. 53⅛
10,000 N. Car. 6s, Sp. T., 1st c..b.c. 12½	100 do 53⅛
	200 do 53¼
1,000 Tenn. 6s, old.. 81	360 Del., L. & W..b.c.105
7,000 Va. 6s, Consol. 52	280 do s3.105
20,000 N. Y. St. Bt'y L., R......s3.105½	200 do b10.105½
	100 Panama 117¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 91⅝	100 do..b. c.s3.117¾
	5 do 117¼
15,000 do 91½	100 do 117¾
1,000 N. Y. Cyn. 6s, '87 90¼	120 C., C. C.& I..b. c. 77
	100 do b10. 77
15,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 95¾	200 Mich. Cen...b. c. 92½
5,000 do....b. c. 95½	300 do 93
1,000 L.S.C.Reg.Bds. 94	200 do 93½
1,000 W. Pac. Bds.. 87	200 do 93½
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 85¼	25 do 93½
6,000 do 85½	300 do s3. 94½
1,000 U. Pa. 7s, L. G. 81¾	200 do 94¾
1,000 H.&St.Jo.8s,C. 85½	100 do b30. 94¾
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L.Div. 90	100 do b3. 95
	112 do 95
5,000 North Mo. 1st. 85	250 do 95¼
1,000 St.L.&I.M..2d. 85¼	100 do 95½
8,000 C.& N.W.Cons. C. G.Bds.b3. 87	100 do b3. 95¼
	300 Union Pac...b. c. 35
10,000 do..b. c.b3. 87	300 do s3. 34⅞
5000 O. & Miss. Con. 90½	700 do 34⅞
3,000 Ohio & M. 2d.. 80	600 do s3. 34⅞
1,000 C..C.&I.C.1stc. 86½	200 do b3. 35
10,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 30⅛	600 do 35
10,000 do 30¼	1200 do s3. 35
1,000 P.,F.W.& C.2d. 99	400 do b3. 35⅛
9,000 M. & St. P. 7s, G. B......b. c. 86½	2200 do 25⅛
	1700 do 35
1,000 C.P.Gold Bds.. 95	60 M.&St.P.Pref.b.c. 72
6 Bank of N. Y......123	100 M. & St. P.b. c.c. 46½
50 Am. Exch. Bk.b3.109½	300 do 46½
10 Gold Ex. Bank...120	200 do b3. 46⅝
100 Con. Coal....b. c. 46	400 do 46½
100 do b30. 46¼	200 L. S. & M. S..b. c.. 81⅞
100 At. & Pa. Tel.b. c. 16½	400 do s3. 81¾
100 do b3. 16	600 do 81¾
500 Am. Dis. Tel.b. c. 50	100 do b3. 81¾
200 West. U. T...b. c. 76¼	200 do 81⅞
200 do s3. 76⅛	1300 do 81¾
100 do 76⅛	700 do b3. 81¾
300 do 76¼	700 do s3. 81¾
100 do c. 76¼	200 do b3. 81⅞
100 do 76	100 do 81¾
200 do 76⅜	200 do 81¾
500 do 76¼	400 do 81⅞
100 Pa. Mail..b. c. b3. 41¼	800 do 82
200 do s3. 41⅛	100 do s3. 81⅞
600 do 41⅛	500 do 81⅞
400 do 41¼	100 do b3. 82
200 do b3. 41¼	50 Chi. & R. I 105
200 do b3. 41⅜	400 do b. c.105
700 do 41⅜	400 do 105
300 do 41½	100 St. Louis & I. M.. 69½
100 do 41½	200 do b. c. 69½
500 do s3. 41½	200 do 69½
900 do 41½	100 do 70
15 Adams Ex 94½	200 N. J. South...b. c. 6¼
90 do b. c. 94¾	100 do 6
20 U. S. Express 69	100 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 40
10 Wells-Fargo.b. c. 71¾	24 do 39
200 C. & N. W..b. c.s3. 59½	600 do b3. 40
300 do b3. 59½	50 A. & T. H..b. c.s3. 15½
100 do 59⅜	30 do 15
100 do 59½	50 do 15½
100 C. & N. W .Pf.b. c. 72	100 H. & St. Jo.Pf.b.c. 40½
300 N. Y. C. & H..b. c.103⅜	100 do s3. 40½
100 do 103⅛	300 At. & Pac. Pf.b.c. 19
400 do 103⅜	200 do 18⅞
100 do c.103⅜	200 do 19
50 do 103½	100 Ohio & M 34⅜
75 N.Y..N.H.&H..b. c.129½	200 do s3. 34¼
100 Erie R b. c. 49⅞	400 do 34¼
400 do 50	100 do b3. 34⅜
500 do 50¼	300 do 34⅜
100 do 50¼	200 do s3. 34⅜
200 do 50⅜	100 do 34⅜
200 do b3. 50½	200 C., C. & I.C.bc.b3. 31⅜
100 do 50½	300 do 31⅛
300 do 50⅝	300 do 31⅜
300 do 50⅝	300 do b3. 31½
100 do c. 50⅝	400 do 31½
100 do b30. 50⅝	1000 do 31⅝
200 do 50½	300 do b3. 31¾
500 do 50⅜	200 do 31¾
500 do 50¼	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

800 Western Union.... 76⅛	200 N. Y. C. & Hud...103⅛
100 do s3. 76	100 do 103¼
200 do b3. 76¼	100 Panama 117½
100 do s3. 76⅛	200 North-western.... 59¼
200 do 76⅛	100 do c. 59⅛
200 do s3. 76	100 do 59¼
900 do 76	100 do 59¼
100 do 76	100 do 59⅛
100 do c. 76	100 do s3. 59
200 do 75⅞	600 St. Paul 46½
200 do b3. 76	300 do s3. 46½
100 A. & P. Tel 15¾	100 do 46⅜
100 do 15½	100 Tol. & Wab 53⅛
55 do 16	100 do b60. 53⅜
100 do 16½	300 do s3. 53⅛
100 do s3. 16½	200 do 53¼
50 do 16½	200 do 53
200 do c. 16½	300 do 53⅛
200 Erie Railway 50¼	300 do 53
100 do c. 50¼	100 do b30. 53⅛
100 do c. 50⅛	100 Ohio & Miss 34⅜
200 do 50⅛	100 do b3. 34⅜
500 Pacific Mail 41⅜	100 do 34¼
500 do s3. 41¼	400 St. Louis & I. M.. 70
700 do 41¼	200 do s3. 70
100 do 41⅛	100 do 69¾
100 do 41¼	100 do 70
200 do s3. 41⅛	600 C., C. & I. C 31⅝
400 do 41⅛	200 do 31½
200 Mich. Central 94½	100 do 31⅜
300 Union Pacific 35	200 do 31¼
200 do b3. 35	500 do 31⅜
200 do s3. 34⅞	300 do 31½
800 do 34⅞	300 do b3. 31½
100 do b3. 34⅞	100 Han. & St. Jo 31¼
1000 Lake Shore 81¾	300 At. & Pac. Pref 18¾
200 do s3. 81⅝	100 do 18¼
800 do 81½	500 do 18
1700 do 81½	100 do 18¼
200 do s3. 81½	200 do 18½
100 do 81⅝	15 do 19
700 do s10. 81½	100 do 18¼
1500 do 81½	300 Pac. R.of Mo.b10. 40
200 do 81⅝	100 do b3. 40
1100 do s3. 81⅝	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

10,000 C. & N.W.Con. Coup. Gold Bdsb. c. b3. 87	100 Erie R b. c. 50⅛
	200 Mich. Cen b. c. 94⅝
	51 do 94¼
9 Del. & H. Canal..115	500 Un. Pac...b. c. s3. 34¾
100 West. U. T...b. c. 76	500 do 34¾
100 do 75⅛	100 do b3. 34⅞
200 do s3. 76	800 Chi.& N.W.b.c.b3. 59
500 do 76	100 do b3. 58⅞
900 do 75⅞	100 do s3. 58¾
100 Con.C.of Md.b. c. 46	100 do 58⅝
100 At. & Pac. Tel 16½	100 do 58½
300 do b3. 16	100 do 58⅝
100 Quick. Min...b. c. 30	7 C. & N. W.Pf.b.c. 72
100 do 29⅞	300 N. J. Cen b. c.102½
100 Quick. Pref..b. c. 35	100 Alt. & T. H. Pref.. 33
200 Un.M.C. Tenn.b.c. 3¼	100 Mil. & St. P..b. c. 46½
500 do 3⅜	300 do 46¼
200 U. S. Ex..b. c. b3. 70	500 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 52⅝
1600 Pacific Mail.b. c. 41⅛	400 do 52⅞
200 do s3. 41⅛	700 do 52¾
100 N.Y.C.&Hud.b. c.103⅛	500 do 52⅝
100 Panama R 117½	100 St.L.&I.M.b.c. b3. 70
100 do 117½	100 do 69½
100 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 81¾	200 O. & M..b. c. b60. 34⅜
1000 do 81¾	200 do 34¼
400 do s3. 81⅝	100 do s3. 34⅛
100 do b3. 81¾	400 do 34⅜
2400 do 81⅝	100 Pac. R.of Mo.b. c. 39¾
100 do s5. 81½	100 do b3. 39¾
200 do b3. 81⅝	100 At. & Pac. Pf.b. c. 18⅜
900 do s3. 81½	300 do s3. 18¼

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

4,000 Erie 3d 99½	300 Union Pacific.b3. 34⅞
5,000 Erie 4th...b3. 97¼	200 do 34¾
7,000 Clev.& T. S.F.101	30 do 34⅝
1,000 M.&S.P.7 3-10. 99¼	700 do 34⅞
5,000 H.&St.Jo.8s,C. 85	2000 do 35
100 N. Y. C. & H...s5.103	100 do s3. 35
1000 Western Union. 76	700 Ohio & Miss 34¼
100 do c. 76	200 do b10. 34⅜
100 do s3. 75⅞	200 do s3. 34⅛
100 do b3. 76	200 North-western.... 58¾
25 A. & P. Tel....b3. 16	100 do 58⅝
100 do 16¼	100 do b3. 58¾
100 Erie R s3. 50⅛	100 do 58⅝
200 do 50¼	100 do b3. 58⅝
500 do b3. 50¼	500 do s3. 58½
400 Pacific Mail...s3. 41⅛	1500 do 58⅝
400 do 41⅛	100 do s10. 58½
300 do b3. 41⅛	1000 do s3. 58½
100 do 41	700 do 58½
700 do s3. 41	100 Tol. & Wab...s3. 52½
400 St. Paul 46½	200 do b3. 52⅝
100 do b3. 45⅝	500 do 52⅝
800 St. Paul Pref 71	300 do 52¾
5 Mich. Central 95	300 do 52⅞
100 Lake Shore....b3. 81⅝	100 do 53
100 do 81⅝	200 Del., L. & W 105¼
200 do s3. 81⅝	1000 do 105½
50 do c. 81¾	60 Alb. & Susq 91½
400 do 81⅝	100 Han. & St. Jo 31⅜
600 do b3. 81¾	100 do 31½
700 do 81¾	400 C., C. & I. C 31¼
200 do s3. 81⅝	100 do b10. 31⅜
1100 do 81⅝	200 do s3. 31¼
100 Pac. R. of Mo.b3. 40	200 do 31⅜
100 do 40	1400 do 31½

SATURDAY, Jan. 31—P. M.

The Bank return shows a very moderate difference from last week in the reserves of Gold Notes and Greenbacks. The former average $[illegible] less, and the Greenbacks $[illegible] more, than on the previous statement. The Loans are $2,384,700 higher, and the general Deposit line $428,000 higher, than last week. The return created very little remark on the Street. Money was tendered to the Brokers, on call loan, at 5 ℘ cent. The rates on prime short paper are 6@7 ℘ cent.

The sales of Gold varied but slightly to-day from 111⅜ ℘ cent. The rate for first class on London, 60 days, is $4 84 to the £ Sterling, not much doing after the sailing of the steamers in the forenoon.

The Stock Exchange opened this morning with a fair show of firmness on the New-York and Western Railroads. Erie Stock advanced with the London quotations, and there was more done than usual of late in Michigan Central, which has advanced rapidly to 95@95½ ℘ cent. on the improved earnings of the Road. C. C. and Indiana Central Stock was also firm, and Lake Shore in demand. The St. Louis and Iron Mountain Stock advanced to 70@69½ ℘ cent., making the rise 5@6 ℘ cent. since Thursday and 8@9 ℘ cent. since last week. The old Railroad Bonds were generally firm, and the Public Funds of the United States steady. The quotations at 3 o'clock were as follows, compared with Friday night:

Closing Quotations—JAN. 31.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	113⅛	113
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	117¾	117⅝
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	117⅞	117⅝
American Gold	111¼	111½
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 83½	$4 84
New-York Central and Hudson	103½	103⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	104⅝	104⅝
Pacific Mail	41⅛	41⅛
St. Paul Common	46⅜	46½
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅜	34¼
Western Union	76⅛	76
Union Pacific	34⅝	35
Lake Shore	81¾	81⅝
Toledo and Wabash	53⅛	53
Harlem	125	124¾
North-west	59⅜	58⅝
North-west Preferred	71¾	71¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	31	31½
Adams Express	94¾	94¾
United States Express	70	69¾
Wells-Fargo Express	71½	72½
American Express	62½	63¼
Delaware and Lackawanna	105⅛	105¼
Central New-Jersey	102¼	102½
Panama	117½	117½
St. Paul Preferred	71	71¼
Erie	50¼	50¼
Atlantic and Pacific	19⅛	18⅛
Iron Mountain	68	69½

Gold was slightly firmer at the close of the day. The Share speculation generally steady, and a portion of the list quite firm. The Sub-Treasury to-day paid out $106,000 in redemption of the Principal of the Public Debt, and $65,000 Gold Interest.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., reg., '81...117½	5-20 coup., n. i., '65..116⅝
6 ℘ cent., coup., '81.118⅜	5-20 reg., '67.........117¼
5-20 reg., '62.........114½	5-20 coup., '67.........117⅝
5-20 coup., '62.........115⅛	5-20 reg., '68.........117⅛
5-20 reg., '64.........116	5-28 coup., '68.........117½
5-20 coup., '64.........116½	10-40 reg.........112¾
5-20 reg., '65.........116½	10-40 coup.........113⅞
5-20 coup., '65.........117⅝	5s coup., '81.........113
5-20 reg., n. i., '65....116½	6s Currency.........115⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 31.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	99	99¼
City 6s, new	101⅞	102
Camden & Amboy	121½	121¾
Pennsylvania Central	96½	97
Reading	114	114¼
Lehigh Valley	59⅞	60
Catawissa Preferred	42¾	42⅞
Philadelphia & Erie	22½	22¾
Northern Central	34⅞	35
Lehigh Navigation	86¼	86½
Lehigh Gold Loan	95	95¼

The following shows the receipts and disbursements at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer, New-York:

Dec. 31, 1873—By balance		$84,589,152 10
Receipts during the month—		
On account of Customs	$10,195,296 33	
Gold notes	10,171,300 00	
Internal revenue	185,082 93	
Act June 8, 1872, certificates	7,370,000 00	
Post Office Department	1,401,123 67	
Transfers	10,334,876 35	
Patent fees	777 25	
Miscellaneous	881,120 55	
Disbursing accounts	14,888,159 41	
Assay Office	1,187,371 75	
Interest accounts, viz.: In coin	14,448,022 58	
In currency	1,419,780 00—	$72,485,910 82
Total		$157,075,062 92
Payments—		
Treasury drafts	$38,985,670 47	
Post Office drafts	1,382,769 94	
Disbursing accounts	17,411,755 79	
Assay Office	773,133 86	
Interest accounts, viz.: In coin	9,752,291 47	
In currency	451,560 00—	$68,757,181 53
Balance		$88,317,881 39
Balance to credit Treasurer United States	$75,156,623 15	
Disbursing accounts	10,529,501 92	
Assay Office	2,453,399 82	
Interest accounts, viz.: In coin	156,936 50	
In currency	21,420 00—	$88,317,881 39
Receipts for Customs in the month of January, 1873		$11,037,490 88
Receipts for Customs in the month of January, 1874		10,195,296 33
Decrease, January, 1874		$842,194 55

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office at New-York for the month ending Jan. 31, 1874:

Deposits of gold:		
Foreign coins	$54,000 00	
Foreign bullion	11,000 00	
United States bullion	375,000 00	
United States bullion, redeposits	70,000 00	
Jewelers' bars	40,000 00—	$550,000 00
Deposits of silver, including purchases:		
Jewelers' bars	$45,000 00	
Foreign coins	10,000 00	
Foreign bullion	5,000 00	
U.S. bull'n, cont'nd in gold.	6,000 00	
Redeposits	140,000 00	
Lake Superior	23,000 00	
Colorado	100,000 00	
Montana	500 00	
Utah	125,000 00	
Nevada	102,000 00	
New-Mexico	3,500 00—	560,000 00
Total deposits		$1,110,000 00
Amount payable in bars	$210,000 00	
Amount payable in coins	900,000 00—	$1,110,000 00
Gold bars stamped	462,635 31	
Silver bars stamped	461,582 72—	924,218 03
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage:		
Gold	360,919 95	
Silver	397,067 00—	757,987 55

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan 31.

Gold receipts	$797,329 06
Gold payments	473,568 90
Gold balance	53,901,412 68
Currency receipts	824,832 81
Currency payments	346,716 62
Currency balance	33,351,811 15
Customs	427,000

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,

☞ DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for Investment Securities, also Gold and Exchange, executed.

☞ NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds. For sale by L. T. HOYT, No. 46 Exchange place.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 31—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛@92¼; for the account for March, 92⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 45¼@45½; do. preferred, 70. New-York Central, 95. United States 5-20 Bonds, 98 for the issue of 1862.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 45½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 12½c.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £6,000. Erie Railway Shares, 45½@45¾. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 10c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 7¾d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is flat; Middling Uplands, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d. Sales 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,700 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary shipped, February and March, at 7 13-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 45s. ℘ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below [illegible] shipped January and February, at [illegible]. Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 8 1-16d.

ANTWERP, Jan. 31.—Petroleum, 32f. for fine Pale American.

LAW REPORTS.

THE COURTS FOR FEBRUARY.

To-morrow the February term of the State (civil) Courts will begin. The assignments of Judges to hold the different branches of the respective courts are as follows:

SUPREME COURT.

General Term—Noah Davis, Presiding Justice, and Charles Daniels and Charles Donohue, Justices.
Oyer and Terminer—Judge Brady.
Special Term—Judge Van Brunt.
Chambers—Judge Barrett.
Circuit, Part II.—Judge Lawrence.
Circuit, Part III.—Judge Van Brunt.

SUPERIOR COURT.

General Term—Chief Justice Monell and Judge Freedman.
Special Term—Judge Sedgwick.
Trial Term, Part I.—Judge Speir.
Trial Term, Part II.—Judge Curtis.

COMMON PLEAS.

No General Term.
Equity Term—Judge Loew.
Chambers—Judge Robinson.
Jury Term, Part I.—Judge Larremore.
Jury Term, Part II.—Judge Joseph F. Daly.

MARINE COURT.

General Term—Chief Justice Shea and Justices Gross and Alker.
Chambers—Judge Gross.
Trial Term, Part I.—Chief Justice Shea.
Trial Term, Part II.—Judge Alker.
Trial Term, Part III.—Judge McAdam.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Davis, and Judges Daniels and Donohue.

LUCCA'S DIVORCE.

On the appeal of Maria P. Von Rhade, known as Madam Lucca, in her suit for divorce against her former husband, the facts of which have been already very fully published in THE TIMES, this court has rendered a decision. The appeal is from an order made by Judge Fancher, allowing the defendant to answer upon oath, and permitting the decree of divorce to be opened when he had done so. This order is so sustained by this decision as to allow the defendant to come in and plead, but maintaining the decree in force until the final determination of the issue, which may be raised by the pleadings. Defendant is allowed forty days within which to answer, and failing to do so within that time, the decree as entered to be confirmed. The plaintiff is also permitted to put in an amended complaint.

THE PRICE DIVORCE.

In this case, the facts of which have also fully appeared in THE TIMES, this court has decided that the rights of the third wife of Mr. Price were not legally decided in the decree holding the second and third marriages to have been invalid by reason of the first wife being in existence and undivorced. The decision permits this third wife to maintain a suit on her own behalf, thus confirming the previous decision of Judge Brady in the case.

THE STATE CASHIER'S EMBEZZLEMENT.

On the appeal from an order at Chambers refusing to vacate the order of arrest against Frank R. Sherwin, held as having knowingly co-operated with Phelps, the late State Cashier, in disposing of the State's moneys, or drafts representing the same, this court holds the order appealed from to have been properly made. The court, in an opinion written by Judge Donohue here says: "The facts on which the order of arrest was granted, are that the defendant converted certain drafts in the hands of the agent of the State to his own use. There is no question raised but that the drafts had been sent to, and received by, the State officers in payment of taxes. The defendant attempts to make no title in himself. * * * Without discussing the mode in which taxes should be paid, or denying the State the use of the ordinary commercial mode of receiving payment of its debts, it is enough to say that the defendant stands in no position to question the plaintiff's title. He is a mere wrongdoer, without title, and the possessory title of the plaintiff is sufficient to sustain this action."

On the motion, from the decision in which this appeal was taken, it was urged on behalf of the defendant that the State officers never having received the money alleged to have been abstracted, in actual cash, it had acquired no title thereto, and that the County Collector who transmitted the drafts was still liable to the State.

BOWLES BROTHERS' BANKRUPTCY.

This is an appeal from an order directing the Receiver of the property of Bowles Brothers in bankruptcy to pay out of the proceeds of the property, in advance of the general creditors, the claim of Alvah Miller, a creditor who had obtained and served an attachment against the property of the bankrupts before proceedings in bankruptcy had been instituted. This court, Judge Donohue delivering the opinion, holds that where a State court has acquired jurisdiction of property the assignee in bankruptcy must come to it for protection of such rights as he has; that under the decision by the Supreme Court of the United States in Nelson vs. The City Bank of New-York, a prior lien by attachment or execution, obtained without fraud or collusion with the bankrupt, retains its priority.

COMMISSIONER DAVENPORT'S PAY.

This court has rendered a decision favorable to the claim of John I. Davenport for pay as Chief Supervisor of Elections for New-York, holding that such duties were merely added to his former duties as Commissioner to take Bail, and that the statute imposing such did not create a new office.

SUPREME COURT—KING'S COUNTY.

Before Judge Pratt.

A DIVORCE CASE CONCLUDED.

Renwick vs. *Renwick*.—Application was made before Justice Pratt, this morning, for counsel fees and alimony, in order to terminate the suit between the above parties, which has been in litigation for upward of five years. In 1869, Juliette Renwick, finding the peculiarities of her husband, Frederick N. Renwick, rather too much for her to bear, began a suit for an absolute divorce. The husband was astonished, and could only answer the complaint of his wife by putting in a general denial. Both parties were highly respectable and worthy residents of the flourishing town of Oyster Bay, the bivalvular inhabitants of which opened their mouths in solemn protest against the entire proceeding. They closed them, however, when on the trial, the plaintiff obtained her divorce, and the defendant was actually convicted of infidelity. But the matter was not to rest there. Defendant's counsel obtained leave to serve an amended answer. By this time he had made the discovery that his treatment of his wife was due to temporary aberration of mind, and so a plea of insanity was inserted, and counter charges of gross improprieties were alleged against the plaintiff. This was rather a curious defense, for it would seem as though the fact that the husband was insane was a sufficient ground for granting the divorce without argument. So, apparently, the court thought, for a trial of these issues again resulted in the defeat of the defendant. A decree of absolute divorce was therefore entered for the plaintiff in 1871. Subsequently the plaintiff made an application for the custody of the children and the matter was referred to J. S. Lawrence. Pending the investigation the defendant became insane, and is now an inmate of Bloomingdale Asylum. The case was finally ended yesterday morning by an application on the part of the plaintiff for counsel fee and alimony. The defendant's income being $6,000, the Justice allowed $250 counsel fee and reserved the question as to alimony.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT COOKS, laundresses, and other good general servants, some German, &c., for city or country, at moderate wages, and well recommended. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English young woman who thoroughly understands good cooking and general house-work, for City or country, at moderate wages; has best of references; is of obliging disposition. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug-store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German Protestant young woman, City or country; or general house-work; has two years' references; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FASHIONABE DRESS-maker will go out by the day or week; dresses made over a specialty; terms, $1 50 per day. Call or address No. 608 3d av., cigar store.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RELIABLE MIDDLE-aged American lady of experience and refinement as housekeeper or any position of trust; understands family sewing; would take charge of children; best reference; good home more the object than salary. Call or address Housekeeper, No. 273 West 19th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY GOOD GERMAN girl to do general house-work; good references. Call at No. 93 East Houston st.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes families' washing at her house, or would go out by the day; first-class City references. Call at No. 208 West 33d st., third floor, front room.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, DISENgaged Feb. 6, as night, day, or monthly nurse; best of references given. Call on or address, with particulars, Mrs. Mason, care of W. H. Livingston, Flushing, Long Island.

NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED LADY AS SICK NURSE or nurse to an invalid, at present disengaged; will take a few more engagements; references from doctors and ladies. Address Nurse, No. 349 West 54th st.

MALES.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent book-keeper and correspondent desires a situation; can loan employer $400. Address G. M., Box No. 85 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS ANXIOUS TO procure a situation for his coachman, who understands his business thoroughly and will do it, the proper care and treatment of horses, &c.; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy. Address X. X., No. 490 7th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young man, a Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; six years' City reference given if required. Call or address D. M., No. 227 north-east corner of Halsey and Tompkins avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS HIS business, and can come well recommended as first-class whip; best City reference. Inquire for James, at Brewster & Co.'s, No. 84 5th av., corner 14th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN (IN CITY) who thoroughly understands the business; has the best of references; is sober, honest, and obliging. Call or address for two days, George, No. 59 Irving place.

COACHMAN.—BY A GOOD GERMAN COACHMAN and groom; Protestant. Address 48 Greenwich av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN, LEAVING FOR Europe, wishes to obtain situations for his coachman and groom, both of whom he can highly recommend. Apply at private stable, No. 43 East 34th st.

TO PUBLISHERS.—WANTED—A POSITION as foreman of a mailing-room, or as an operator on Dicks' machine, having had several years' experience on a first-class weekly; am thoroughly posted in all the branches of the mailing business, including the [illegible] of mail list, (type,) and can offer superior references [illegible]. Address MAILER, Box 1[illegible] Times Office.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

SPRING, 1874.

EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

On MONDAY, Feb. 2, we will open our first invoice of SPRING GOODS, which has just been received per recent EUROPEAN STEAMERS.

The invoice consists in part of FRENCH PERCALES, ENGLISH and FRENCH CAMBRICS, ENGLISH and FRENCH CALICOES, &c., &c. These Goods are exceedingly bright and fresh in appearance, and in entirely new patterns, designs, and colorings.

ALSO,

Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, English and French Nainsooks, Dimities, Swiss Mulls, Jaconets, Piques, Lawns, Organdies, and Cambrics, figured, corded, and striped. Also, plain and embroidered Linen Sets, Collars, and Cuffs, Rufflings, Plaitings, and Puffings, Initial, Hemstitched, and other Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

ALSO,

A splendid line of SILKS, newly imported and in the latest and most fashionable Parisian colors, at $2 and $2 25 per yard.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH STREET, GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STREETS.

New Embroideries.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,

Have just opened a full assortment of

Hamburg Edgings and Insertings,

TO MATCH, ALL WIDTHS.

Also, a splendid line of

FRENCH EMBROIDERED DOUBLE LINEN CHEMISE BANDS, and PERCALE NIGHT DRESS SETS.

NOVELTIES.

Mixed, Ecru, and White Cluny Laces,
Mixed, White Linen, and Silk Laces,
Beaded Black French Trimming Laces,
Black Striped Guipure Net.

Foulard Finished Cambrics,
Percales and French Cambrics,
NEW DESIGNS IN
Figured and Striped
Shirting Cambrics, &c., &c.

White Goods, LINENS, and General Housekeeping Goods, &c., &c.

Will be offered on Monday a fine line of

Plain Black Dress Silks

much below regular prices.

Broadway, corner 19th st., New-York.

AT KINZEY'S.

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

50,000 yards of Val Guipure, Thread, and Imitation Laces, closing out from 2c., 3c., 4c., 6c., up.

AT KINZEY'S. Grenadine Veils, 25c. Crapes and Laces, 25c. yard.

AT KINZEY'S. Neck Rufflings, 10c., 15c., 19c., Muslin Tuckings, 6c., 10c. yard.

AT KINZEY'S. Underwear, Chemise, Skirts, Drawers, Robes, Corsets, &c., closing out from 50c. up.

AT KINZEY'S. Handkerchiefs closing out very low.

AT KINZEY'S. Real Lace Collars, Sets. Handkerchiefs very low.

AT KINZEY'S. 50,000 yards Hamburg Insertions and Edgings, closing out at 3c., 6c., 8c., 9c., up.

AT KINZEY'S. Velveteens, 25c., 39c., 49c. Silk Velvets, 75c., 89c., 96c.

AT KINZEY'S. Bonnet Silks, 50c., 62c. a yard. Corded Silks, 50c., 69c., 75c.

AT KINZEY'S. 100,000 yards of Bonnet, Sash, and Trimming Ribbons, Gros Grains from 10c. yard up. Cord Edge Ribbons, 3c. yard up.

AT KINZEY'S. Sashes and Sash Ribbons from 15c. yard up.

AT KINZEY'S. 25,000 pairs of Kid Gloves in white operas, Modes and black, 25c., 31c., 42c., 50c., 69c., 75c. pair.

AT KINZEY'S. Gent's genuine Reynier Dog-skin Gloves, 96c. pair.

AT KINZEY'S. Swiss carved goods, Brackets, Towel and Hat Racks, Frames, Wall Pockets, Match-safes, Closing out very low.

WILLIAM KINZEY,

Nos. 767 and 769 Broadway,
Corner of Ninth street, Corner opposite A. T. Stewart's.

WILSON & GREIG

NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER 9TH ST.,

Call special attention to their facities in

DRESSMAKING

FOR

BALLS, RECEPTION AND EVENING PARTIES.

This department is under the most competent management. The latest Paris Styles are constantly received, and orders are executed with promptitude and at reasonable charges.

EMBROIDERED TULLE and ORGANDIE OVER-DRESSES and FLOUNCES, for Party and Evening Dresses, at very low prices.

WILSON & GREIG,

NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH ST.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED.—A BOSTON GENTLEMAN, OF EXPErience and first-class business connection, desires a position as Boston agent or correspondent for a New-York or Philadelphia house; reference A 1. Address CALAMO, Box No. 1,487 Boston.

PUBLISHERS OF ANY FIRST-CLASS daily, weekly, or monthly journal in need of a competent advertising manager of experience, with good references, will address ADVERTISING MANAGER, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

$4,000.—PARTNER WANTED IN A City; a party wanting a safe and permanent business will find it worthy of investigation. Address E. G. & Co., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH $10,000, TO increase an old-established wood-working manufactory; highest of references given and required. Address C. H., Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

ANY ONE WISHING TO ENGAGE IN THE grocery business can find a rare opportunity at No. 991 6th av. Call at once.

A.—THE ORIGINAL JACOBS OLD [illegible]

POPULAR TRADE.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will open on MONDAY, FEB. 2, a large invoice of

Laces & Lace Goods,

Viz: VALENCIENNES, BRUSSELS POINT, POINT GAZE and APPLIQUE, CHANTILLY, GUIPURE, and YAK LACES and FLOUNCES, POINT APPLIQUE and POINT GAZE CAPES, COLLARS and CUFFS, CHANTILLY, GUIPURE, and VALENCIENNES JACKETS, CHANTILLY BARBES, POINT APPLIQUE POINTS, CHANTILLY CAPES and POINTS, APPLIQUE, GAZE, and CHANTILLY FANS, purchased at an immense sacrifice.

They have also replenished their stock of

REAL INDIA

Camel's Hair Shawls,

VELVET SACQUES and POLONAISE, BEAVER WALKING JACKETS, DOLMANS, SEAL-SKIN JACKETS, and PARIS and NEW-YORK READY-MADE SILK, POPLIN, and MOHAIR

DRESSES.

UNDER-GARMENTS of every description; some very elegant.

A large stock of elegantly embroidered

Unlaundried Goods.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S EMBROIDERED AND BRAIDED WATER-PROOF LINEN AND PIQUE

DRESSES.

BOYS' READY-MADE CLOTHING.

They are offering an immense stock of every variety of

WHITE GOODS.

ENGLISH COLORED ALPACAS AND MOHAIRS, SILK WARP BRILLIANTINES, and every description of CAMEL'S HAIR FABRICS for DRESSES, SUITS, &c., &c.

LINENS.

LINEN SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS AND NAPKINS TO MATCH, BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTONS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, &c., &c., at large reductions from regular prices.

OFFERING AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASERS TO SUPPLY THEIR WANTS AT prices which may not occur again this season.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will open, on TUESDAY, FEB. 3, a choice assortment of

Pim's Irish Poplins,

New BLACK AND WHITE GRISAILLE FANCY SILKS, BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, AT VERY LOW PRICES. PLAIN DRESS SILKS AND TRIMMING SILKS, from $1 per yard upward.

Many novelties in DRESS FABRICS for early Spring garments.

All the latest productions in Ladies' and Misses'

FANCY HOSIERY,

Delicate neutral tints, in double widths. Paris quality

Cashmeres.

A large stock of

JAPANESE SILKS,

from 50c. per yard upward.

500 pieces yard wide

PRINTED PERCALES,

perfectly new and selected designs.

They will also open in their

New Mourning Section

exclusive Fabrics selected for their finest Retail Sales, including new Meshes of Iron and Silk

GRENADINES,

At prices considerably lower than those of last year.

MOURNING DRESS-MAKING AND MILLINERY a specialty.

Experts in cutting and fitting always retained to execute orders demanding prompt attention.

They also invite inspection of a very large purchase of rich French Sash a d Trimming

RIBBONS,

comprising widths Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 16, and 20. Also, 6, 7, and 9 inch extra Paris quality of

SASH RIBBONS,

at a reduction of fifty per cent. from the reduced prices of the last three months, being the greatest bargain ever offered.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 56 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1874.

ALEXANDER TAYLOR, JR., HAS THIS day taken into partnership his brother, GEORGE M. TAYLOR. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of ALEXANDER TAYLOR'S SONS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1874.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing under the firm name of DAVIS & SUTTON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN C. DAVIS,
JOHN J. SUTTON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1874.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTnership for the transaction of the produce commission business, under the name of DAVIS & SUTTON.

JOHN C. DAVIS,
JAMES C. LOVETT.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO.'S STEAM MARBLE works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, wainscoting, furniture slabs, counters, &c.; tiling, monuments, headstones, &c.: plumbers' slabs a specialty. Diamond-cutting machine in operation.

COAL AND WOOD.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT,

No. 154 East 25th st., near 3d av.

Cord and kindling wood; oak, hickory, and pine wood, in large or small quantities, of the very best quality. Orders by mail delivered with dispatch, free of charge.

WM. L. WILLIAMS.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Steamers leave Catharine slip at 12 noon. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

7 Per Cent.

WATER LOAN BONDS.

CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH. REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH. INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER. PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903. PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. For sale on behalf of the company by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,

Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO

No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

GEO. W. KING & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY,

Successors to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.

Exchange on the principal cities of Europe. CORRESPONDENTS IN PARIS, Messrs. LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., 33 Rue du Quatre Septembre.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., receive deposits subject to check at sight; allow Four per cent. interest on daily balances. Bills on London. Letters of Credit for Travelers.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

RAILROAD BONDS,

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,

And other Stocks and Bonds paying ten to twenty per cent., all strictly first class, at the lowest market rates. For sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,

No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty twenty-two years.

VERNAM & HOY,

NO. 34 NEW ST.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY CO.

Stockholders of the above road who are opposed to its lease to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and to a direction in the interest of said Atlantic and Great Western Road, are invited to send their proxies to the undersigned.

LELAND BROS. & CO., No. 19 Nassau st., New-York, or J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York. Blanks sent on application.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 43 Exchange place, New-York.

Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.

JOHN HONE, JR., H. S. NICHOLAS, H. CHAUVITEAU.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 12, 1874.

WE ARE PREPARED TO ATTEND TO FUNDING and registering Tennessee Coupons and Bonds. Information cheerfully given, and a copy of the Funding law furnished gratis on application.

EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

We refer to Importers' and Traders' National Bank, Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Maryland Coal Company, for the election of a President and ten Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the Company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Feb. 3, at 11 A. M. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.

S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

THE MIDLAND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage Coupons, due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after Feb. 2 at the banking-house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau st.

(Signed,) B. E. SMITH, President.

THE PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the banking-house of Turner Brothers on and after Feb. 2. W. R. HAMILTON, President.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1874.

The Board of Managers of this company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates.

This dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE AUG. 1 UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after MONDAY, the 2d FEBRUARY NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 21st inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, 5th February next.

By order of the board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1874.

NOTICE.

The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds and of the Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds of this company due Feb. 1, next, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Metropolitan National Bank.

The coupons of the Gold Bonds of this company due same date will be paid by Winslow, Lanier & Co.

The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur, Lafayette, Muncie and Bloomington, and Lafayette, Bloomington and Mississippi Railroad Companies, due same date will be paid at the office of this company.

J. D. COX, President.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES Express Company have declared a quarterly dividend of two (2) dollars per share, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on and after Feb. 2, prox.

The transfer-books will close (at the "Union Trust Company of New-York,") at two (2) o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Tuesday, Feb. 3. GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PADUCAH AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY, MEMPHIS, Jan. 21, 1874.

THE FEBRUARY COUPONS OF THE FIRST mortgage bonds of the Paducah and Memphis Railroad Company, will be paid by Messrs. John K. Gelliat & Co., London, and Messrs. Norton, Slaughter & Co., No. 41 Broad st., New-York.

JOHN L. NORTON, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 3 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Pacific Railroad, of Missouri, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce.

CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent., free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after 9th of February next. The transfer-book will be closed until 10th prox.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO RAILROAD COMPANY, SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO Valley Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date at the First National Bank, New-York. HIRAM EATON, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE [illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

COLUMBIA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 161 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on the 15th inst.

JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 29 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two and One-half per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after Feb. 2, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 31 until Feb. 3. JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST.

COUPONS MATURING FEB. 1, 1874, OF THE INTERNATIONAL and Houston and Great Northern Railroad Companies' convertible bonds will be paid at the National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st., on and after that date. JACOB S. WETMORE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The regular Quarterly Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the office of this company, No. 3 Broad st., New-York, Feb. 20, 1874, to stockholders of record on Feb. 5, 1874.

CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1874.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 2d of February next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 2d prox.

WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1874.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Feb. 2, 1874. J. DU BOIS, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTgage bonds of the Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York.

HORACE THOMPSON, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

SIX-PENNY SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be credited to depositors of this bank for the six months ending Feb. 1 who may be entitled thereto. All deposits made up to Feb. 10 will be entitled to interest from the 1st.

WM. MILES, President.

A. C. COLLINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.

Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. Books in English, French, and German.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6, 10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3, 10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—ON TUESDAY, AT 10 o'clock, at No. 26 Vesey st., New-York, engine, blacksmith's tools, and machinery heretofore used by the Johnson Rotary Lock Company, and all the right and interest of John L. Chambers in the assets of said lock company. DENIS GALVIN, Marshal.

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c.—SOLD BY AUCtion on favorable terms [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—BY ISAAC HONIG, No. 171 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

Nos. 121 West 13th, 326 East 14th, 312 East 15th, Livingston place, corner 15th st., 129 East 17th st., 357 West 19th, 212 East 21st, 136, 320, 423, 469 West 22d, 333, 352, and 459 West 23d, 56 and 270 West 25th, 308 and 338 West 28th, 129 and 143 East 29th, 5 and 131 East 30th, 358 West 32d, 244 East 33d, 366 West 33d, 246 East 34th, 241 and 424 West 34th, 142 East 35th, 146 and 152 East 37th, 28, 205, and 207 West 38th, 19 West 39th, 119 East 40th, 111 to 117 West 41st, 128 and 131 West 42d, 13 East 43d, 408 West 43d, 161 East 46th, 55 West 46th, 6, 114, 141, and 170 West 47th, 13 to 19 East 48th, 74, 152, and 218 West 48th, 17 and 248 East 49th, 41, 47, and 51 West 49th, 219 East 50th, 31 Beekman place, 245 West 50th, 351 West 51st, 126 East 52d, 22 and 24 West 52d, 1, 17, 19, and 145 East 53d, 9 and 11 West 53d, 64, 68, and 70 East 54th, 19, 20, 22, 26, 35, 41, and 361 West 56th, 18 to 22 and 142 East 57th, 56, 321, and 358 West 57th, 141 East 58th, 20 and 22 West 58th, 147, 155, 170, and 244 East 60th, 61st st., near 5th av., 21, 35, 37, and 118 East 62d, West 62d st., between 8th and 9th avs., 15 East 66th, 69th st., between 4th and Lexington avs., 154 East 70th, 12 East 73d, 50 East 74th, 12 East 75th, 231 and 240 East 77th, 116 East 78th, 155, 172, 179, and 204 East 79th, 237, 239, and 349 East 84th, 600, 720, and 789 Lexington av., 98 Park av., 539, 543, 553, 559, 572, 574 Madison av., 624, 781, 783 5th av., and 5th av., between 85th and 86th st.

THE ELEGANT HOUSE, NO. 11 EAST 57TH st., a bargain; also No. 13 East 57th st., 27x100; also, No. 12 East 62d st., No. 18 West 58th st., Nos. 20, 24, and 35 West 56th st., No. 18 West 53d st., Nos. 1 and 17 East 53d st., Nos. 22 and 24 West 52d st., No. 15 East 48th st., No. 11 East 42d st., No. 128 West 42d st., and No. 132 West 34th st. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

HIRAM MERRITT,

REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 53 3D AV.

Houses and lots bought and sold. Stores and houses to let. Rents collected, and full charge of property taken. Returns promptly made. Reference given as to responsibility, &c.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS, CHEAP.—NOS. 18 East 57th st.; Nos. 20 and 22 West 56th st.; Nos. 1 and 17 East 53d st.; Nos. 22 and 31 West 52d st.; No. 13 East 48th st.; No. 13 East 41st st.; No. 31 West 39th st.; No. 7 West 34th st.; 5th av., Nos. 581, 675, 781, and 783. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st.

A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-BASEMENT house on 38th st., near 7th av.; house 16 feet 8 inches front; lot half the block; private staircase; mirrors, cornices, and gas fixtures, all in perfect order; price, $18,500. Apply to TIMPSON & PEET, Real Estate office, Broadway and 44th st.

TWENTY-EIGHT LOTS, WITH GOOD IMprovements, situated on 147th st., near Southern Boulevard, free and clear, for sale or exchange for medium-priced house south of 42d st.

F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE CHEAP.—NO. 438 East 84th st.; house in perfect order, with modern improvement; must be sold at once.

W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate, No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

PARK AV., NEAR 38TH ST.—A FIRST-CLASS four-story house, (20x55x80,) hard-wood finish, in good order, with carpets, mirrors, and gas-fixtures, (nearly new,) will be sold low on very easy terms. Address OWNER, care C. R. Huntington, No. 10 Pine st.

FOR SALE,

First-class houses, Nos. 203 and 207 West 45th st., price $21,000; also Nos. 247 and 249 West 44th st., price $15,500. Inquire on premises.

$50,000 WILL BUY AN ELEGANT four-story stone house, 25 feet wide, in 35th st., near Madison av. A. H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st., and No. 33 East 17th st.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 108 BROADWAY, offers, at a positive sacrifice, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, on the north side of 71st st., between the Grand Boulevard and Central Park.

EIGHTH AV. AND 56TH ST., CLOSE TO Broadway and the Grand Circle, four lots for sale; easy terms. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$5,000, $6,000, AND $7,000 WILL BUY three-story brick dwellings, ten and twelve rooms, modern improvements, for cash, on easy terms, or payable in installments. Apply to O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 89 Broadway, Williamsburg.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOME! HOME!! HOME!!!—At Flushing, 6 miles from New-York; 103 trains daily from 6 A. M. to 12 at night; a yearly commutation ticket free.

(Fare 8c. by package tickets.)

For sale, a French slate roof House, filled in with brick; gas, water, marble mantels; good closets; sewer connections, with double plot of ground; guttered and flagged.

Price $4,000.

The owner intends to sell, and any party who can invest in a home, from $500 to $2,500, will address Box No. 142 Post Office, obtain a free pass to Flushing, and full particulars.

TRUCK GARDENERS.

To lease favorably at Garden City, on Central Railroad of Long Island, eighteen miles distant, farms of fifteen to fifty or more acres each, with suitable buildings. Apply to A. T. STEWART'S agent, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12 and 3 o'clock, or to D. S. DENTON, Garden City, adjoining Hempstead village. Six months' free ticket with each lease.

ADMIRABLE STEAM TRANSIT, FORTY-three minutes, numerous trains, low fares, cheap living, healthy location, $60 per month rental or interest on purchase—Suburban villa residence, twelve rooms, modern fitted; extra large lot, (100x380,) with garden, flowers, lawn, fruit, and shade; two blocks from West Elizabeth passenger depot, and within a mile of centre of city; paved and lighted streets. For particulars address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 184 Elizabeth, N. J.

A SUPERIOR GRAZING OR STOCK FARM of 230 acres situated in the best part of Dutchess County, with fine improvements, free from incumbrance, for sale, or will be exchanged for good City improved or unimproved property.

F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—DESIRABLE, thoroughly-built residence; modern improvements, ten rooms, one-half acre, garden, lawns; excellent neighborhood; price, $9,000; terms suitable. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st., New-York, or Orange, opposite depot.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF NORTH NEW-York and Port Morris properties. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STORE TO LET—THE NEW FIVE-STORY IRON and brick building, on the corner of West and Jay and Caroline sts.; vaults under sidewalk and cellar; warranted water-tight; size 30x80; possession immediately. Apply to E. DODD, No. 3 Bleecker st., or to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 7 Warren st.

TO LEASE.—WHOLE OR PART OF DESIRABLE house, factory attached, for light business or public house, situated in Amity st., or would rent the factory or furnished rooms to gentlemen; owner lives in same house. Inquire of MELVILLE, Jeweler, No. 1,191 Broadway.

ASTOR PLACE HOTEL, TO LEASE FAVORABLY.—Over one hundred suites rooms, stores, restaurants, basements; most sitely and centrally located, facing Broadway, between Cooper Institute and Bible House. Apply at No. 27 3d av.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—South-west corner of Houston st.; plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET, AT TRENTON, N. J.—A VERY DEsirable store, 20 feet front by 93 feet deep, suitable for any business, and an extra fine opening for a dry-goods or clothing store. Inquire of E. L. ALEXANDER, No. 117 Liberty st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, NO. 763 BROADWAY, 25x100. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate, No. 744 Broadway, Astor place. First-class property a specialty.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS OFFICES IN A MODERN building, No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor place.

W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate, No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

LOFTS, WITH STEAM POWER, TO LET IN the first-class building Nos. 9, 11, and 13 Baxter st. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate, No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

A PARTY HAVING FIRST-CLASS MILLINery-rooms in vicinity of Union square, will rent accomodations to first-class dress-maker. Address MODES, Station D.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.

To let, twenty dwellings, handsomely finished, at Garden City, eighteen miles distant, on Central Railroad, Long Island; rents, $150, $250, $350; early and late trains, with six months' commutation ticket; also, five brick stores, with dwellings attached. Apply to Alex. T. Stewart's agent, Broadway and Chambers st., from 12 A. M. to 3 P. M.; or to D. S. DENTON, Garden City, adjoining Hempstead Village.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A FOUR-STORY BRICK house, 20x50; lot 20x100, in East 24th st., between 4th and Lexington avs., with gas-fixtures, mirrors, carpets, &c.; lease from one to five years to satisfactory tenant, with good security. Can be seen only on permit from J. SPENCER SMITH, Attorney, No. 318 Broadway, south-east corner Pearl st., Room No. 3.

AN EXTRA-LARGE UNFURNISHED HOUSE to let, with or without stable, on North Washington square; in perfect order.

OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th St.

TO LET—COMPLETELY AND ELEGANTLY FURnished house, Murray Hill, between 5th and 6th avs.; also houses for sale. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, UNFURNISHED, at a moderate price, a medium-sized four-story high-stoop house, with modern improvements and in good order, between 45th and 59th streets and 4th and 6th avs. Address, giving full particulars as to size and lowest cash price, HUNTER, Box No. 55 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING, [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., **And the Times West-Side Office,** No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND COUPE OR brougham, double or single, in good condition. Address BRONSON, Post Office Box No. 3,165.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., **And the Times West-Side Office,** No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A VERY COMFORTABLE SECOND FLOOR, with bath-room and large closets, to let, in strictly private family, in 36th st., near 5th av., to those willing to pay a fair price for first-class accommodations; private table and exclusive use of handsome parlor on first floor, if desired. Address A. M. S., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING an elegant house in West 49th st., near 5th av., having no boarders, will take one family only, giving them entire second floor, consisting of three elegant rooms, bath, &c., with private table, for a fair price for the fine accommodations offered. Address Box No. 2,793 Post Office. First-class references exchanged.

ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR—FOUR ROOMS AND bath-room; house in fine order; tastefully furnished; small private family; good board; fair prices. No. 147 West 45th st.

ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM, OR ENTIRE SECond floor, handsomely furnished, with first-class board; terms reasonable. Apply at No. 133 West 44th st., between 6th av. and Broadway.

LARGE FRONT ROOM AND HALL ROOM TO let to gentlemen, without board, in private family; location first-class. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Desirable suite of apartments on parlor floor, with private table, on reasonable terms, in the spacious double house, No. 45 5th av.

SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM, HANDsomely-furnished, with board to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also, single room. No. 7 West 32d st.

NO. 18 16TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5th av.—Large, commodious, new and richly furnished rooms, en suite or singly; reduced rates to permanent parties.

A HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR—EITHER en suite or separate, with first-class board; near 5th av.; references exchanged. Apply at No. 15 West 43d st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SECOND floor, four light rooms, private table if desired; location 34th st., near 5th av.; also rooms on 5th av. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., WITH Board.—Handsomely-furnished rooms for a party of gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; house and table first-class.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST.—TO LET WITH board, handsomely-furnished third story front and hall room; unexpectedly vacated; also, rooms suitable for gentlemen; reference.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH ST.—BACK PARLOR ON third floor, southern exposure, near 5th av.; to agreeable party terms to suit; small, social family; references.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD rent one or two newly-furnished rooms to gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with or without board. No. 330 West 46th st.

A BACK PARLOR, MAGNIFICENTLY FURnished in family's own elegant house, for two single gentlemen, with or without excellent board. No. 201 2d av., near 12th st.

NO. 37 UNION SQUARE.—LARGE AND SMALL rooms on third floor, furnished or unfurnished; fine location; rent reasonable. Inquire of Mrs. LAWRENCE, on the premises.

TO LET—CHEAP, SMALL, NEAT FRONT ROOM, furnished, with bedroom adjoining, third story, in a private house, to gentlemen only. 214 West 35th st.

AN ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR without board, within a few minutes' walk of Harlem boat. No. 440 East 119th st.

TO LET—A NICELY-FURNISHED HALL ROOM TO one or two gentlemen, with or without board; gas, bath on floor. No. 316 West 27th st.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH ST., SECOND DOOR FROM 5th av.—To rent, with board, large and small rooms, en suite or single; transient boarders taken.

NO. 29 WEST 31ST ST., NEAR GRAND HOTEL. —A small family will let to gentlemen, without board, one large room, also small room; references.

AN ELEGANT FLOOR, EN SUITE OR SINGLY, to a family or gentlemen, with first-class board; also other rooms. Apply at No. 160 West 46th st.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., NO. 41, EAST.—Third-story hall room to let, with board, to a gentleman; references.

NO. 246 WEST 24TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS to let with board to gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. Terms moderate.

NO. 19 WEST 39TH ST.

A large front room with board. Reference exchanged.

NO. 35 EAST 21ST ST.

Very handsome rooms, with good board.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —"Truly the PARADISE OF AMERICA."—*Jenny Lind, A. D.* 1852. Send stamp for Tourists' Guide.

IRAD FULLER, Superintendent.

C. BANTA, Assistant Superintendent.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)

School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Second term begins Feb. 1.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—The next session of this well-known institution will open Feb. 2. A few vacancies to fill.

Rev. AUGUSTUS SEWARD, D. D., President.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

HALF YEAR COMMENCES AND NEW classes are formed at Claverack College and Hudson River Inst. Feb. 2. 20 instructors. Military drill for gentlemen and Dio Lewis' gymnastics for ladies. Drill hall 80x60. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Claverack, Col. Co., N. Y.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.) Second term begins Feb. 1.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY.—CARMEL, N. Y. —The Spring session opens Feb. 18. Safe and pleasant home. Superior advantages in Science, Language, Painting, and Music. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and most favorably known. Next term begins Feb. 16, 1874. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, 62 BOWERY; UP-TOWN, Broadway, corner 33d. Young men taught book-keeping and accounts; foreigners, English; backward persons rapidly advanced privately. 24 writing lessons, $2 50.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Wednesday, Jan. 7. For circulars address ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A family school for boys. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—Spring and Summer session commences Feb. 9.

THE SECOND TERM OF MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S School for Young Ladies and Children will commence Feb. 3.

$250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. E. HINDS, A. M.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, THOROUGHLY MUSICAL, EDUCATED, pupil of Moscheles and Plaidy, wishes some scholars; particular pains taken with beginners; would practice with them every day; references from present pupils. Call or address T. BIEDERMAN, No. 124 West 41st st.

AN AMERICAN LADY OF CULTURE AND REfinement desires a position to instruct children in English, French, and music; terms moderate; reference the best. Address WINDSOR, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, WELL RECOMmended, who can teach French, German, and music, wishes a situation in a family. Address TEACHER, first bell, No. 762 8th av., between 46th and 47th sts.

A TEACHER OF MUSIC, FRENCH, ENGLISH, embroidery, and wax-work, will give four hours daily as equivalent for board. Address Miss YOUNG, Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE TEACHER.—TEN YEARS' EXPERIence, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

MEETINGS.

TO ENGLISHMEN.—THE NEXT MEETING OF the Albion Society [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE,

514

BROADWAY.

MR. JOSH HART—Sole Proprietor.

Positive appearance of the Queen of Vocalists,

MISS NULLY PIERIS.

First week of the beautiful FOY SISTERS—Miss BERTHA and Miss IDA. FOLERY and WADE, Song and Dance artists. Mr. ARCHY HUGHES, Ethiopian Comedian. Mr. J. BARRINGTON, Ballad Singer. Continued success of the MULLIGAN GUARDS, by the original HARRIGAN and HART. Second week of the great Minstrel scene, MINSTRELSY AS IT WAS TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO, by CHARLES WHITE, HARRIGAN and HART, J. BARRINGTON, R. M. CARROLL, ROBERT HALL, and JAMES McKEE.

THE ORIGINAL GRAPE-VINE TWIST, by Mr. R. M. CARROLL, (known in those days as)..............MASTER MARKS

Concluding with the new dramatic burlesque, COL-LEEN BAWN.

MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS AT 7:45.

Corner 23d st. and 8th av.

PRICES: Admission 50c.; reserved seats, 50c. and $1 extra; family circle, 40c.

A FAREWELL FAMILY MATINEE of the great pantomime will be given at this establishment next SATURDAY, at 1:30 o'clock.

ELEVENTH AND POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF FOX'S Wonderful Grand Comic Trick Pantomime,

HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD

HUMPTY DUMPTY..............................G. L. FOX

☞ The renowned Oriental performer, the Japanese "KING SABRO," will undertake, among other extremely difficult, exciting, and sensational acts, the accomplishment of the perilous feat of walking a rope stretched from the stage to the very dome of the Grand Opera-house, and then descending backward with all velocity, sliding on one foot, while standing erect!! The MARTENS, RIGL SISTERS, WILSON BROTHERS, and other specialty artists, also appear.

MONDAY, Feb. 9, an entire change of bill.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

ANNOUNCEMENT!!

ON NEXT SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, will be given here the FIRST of a series of GRAND OPERATIC CONCERTS, which will be remarkable for their magnitude and merit, the orchestra to be under the conduct of the renowned P. S. GILMORE, of Boston Jubilee fame, who, with the entire TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND, of sixty-five chosen instrumentalists, including M. Arbuckle, Cornet, and E. A. Lefebre, Saxophone, and other unrivaled soloists, will appear in the superb new uniform of that celebrated organization!

M. WIENIAWSKI, Europe's greatest violinist, has also been secured, and the names of other engaged premiere artists will shortly transpire.

** SALE OF TICKETS begins on next Thursday morning at 8 o'clock at the box-office. PRICES—Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30. Commences at 8 o'clock.

FIFTEENTH WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES. EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK. ALSO, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Will be presented Lord Lytton's great comedy of MONEY.

ALFRED EVELYN..............Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN BROUGHAM, HARRY BECKETT, W. R. FLOYD, J. B. POLK, J. W. CARROLL, W. J. FERGUSON, G. E. BROWNE, T. E. MILLS, W. J. LEONARD, C. E. EDWIN, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, and Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE.

ELABORATE REVIVALS and NOVELTIES

Are, for the present, unavoidably postponed, in consequence of the UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND For seats to witness Lord Lytton's great comedy. The box book will, therefore, be open THREE WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.

THE GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL WILL TAKE PLACE On THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Admission tickets for one gentleman and two ladies, at the price of $15, can be procured under the usual restrictions by applying to the following gentlemen:

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, No. 19 Union square.
EMIL UNGER, No. 6 Barclay st.
HERMAN UHL, *Staats Zeitung*.
H. MOSENTHAL, No. 337 Broadway.
L. KAEMMERER, No. 36 Walker st.
ADAM BRAUTIGAM, No. 701 Broadway.
H. C. F. KOCH, No. 15 Carmine st.
GEORGE NEMBACH, of Steck & Co., 25 East 14th st.
JACOB WINDMULLER, German Savings Bank.
C. F. L. HOHENTHAL, No. 857 3d av.
THEO. E. HEIDENFELD, No. 179 2d av.
SIG. KAUFFMANN, No. 39 Nassau st.
CHARLES UNGER & CO., No. 46 Exchange place.
J. HONIG, No. 111 Broadway.
L. A. GRASS, No. 136 Chambers st.
E. H. NEYMANN, No. 97 Maiden lane.
C. A. NATTUSIUS, No. 229 Bowery.
WM. STEINWAY, Steinway Hall.
P. ERNENWEIN, No. 148 Nassau st.

Boxes can be obtained at the office of L. A. GRASS, No. 136 Chambers st. E. H. NEYMANN, for the committee, No. 97 Maiden lane.

STEINWAY HALL. CUSHMAN.

MORNING AND EVENING READINGS.

Miss Charlotte Cushman

WILL READ, ON MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2.

Part 1.—Selections from "Merchant of Venice."
Part 2.—Miscellaneous.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY.

Part 1.—Selections from "Much Ado About Nothing."
Part 2.—Miscellaneous.

Evening Readings at 8; Morning Readings at 2 P. M. Tickets, with reserved seats, $1. Secured seats for any of the Single Readings for sale at Steinway Hall from 9 to 4 o'clock daily.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS MATINEE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 7, at 2.

THEODORE THOMAS' THIRD GRAND POPULAR MATINEE.

Mr. MYRON W. WHITNEY, Basso. Mr. BERNHARD LISTEMANN, Violin.

THEO. THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA.

Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence this morning at the box-office of Steinway Hall, and at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next door to Delmonico's.

BROOKLYN BRANCH, Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.

THIS SELECT and POPULAR MUSIC SCHOOL is open DAY and EVENING for private and class instruction in all branches of Music, Harmony, Elocution, Drawing and Painting, and Foreign Languages, by the most eminent professors, at moderate prices.

PUPILS MAY BEGIN at any time, the quarter commencing from date of entrance.

Subscription-books open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS!

THE CREAM OF FUN AND HUMOR!

By the original St. Peter's Hall Amateurs, AT ST. PETER'S HALL, West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs., THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 5.

Reserved seats at Pond's, No. 39 Union square.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Ninth Lecture of the Mercantile Library Course.

ASSOCIATION HALL, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 9.

SUBJECT—"STREET LIFE IN EUROPE."

Tickets at the Library and No. 114 Broadway.

GYMNASTICS AND FENCING.

The Spring classes for ladies, gentlemen, and children at Prof. Henry Gebhard's private academies are forming. Address for circulars No. 64 Madison av.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO and ORCHESTRAL ORGANS *are the* **most beautiful** *in* **style** *and* **perfect** *in* **tone ever made.** *The* **CONCERTO & ORCHESTRAL STOPS** *are the* **best ever placed in any Organs.** *They are produced by an* **extra set** *of* **reeds, peculiarly voiced,** *the* **EFFECT** *of which is* **MOST CHARMING** *and* **SOUL-STIRRING,** *while the* **IMITATION** *of the* **HUMAN VOICE** *is* **SUPERB. These Organs** *are the* **best made in the U. S.**

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS

have **great power** *and a* **fine singing tone,** *with* **all modern improvements,** *and are the* **best Pianos made. These Organs** *and* **Pianos** *are* **warranted** *for* **6 years. Prices extremely low** *for* **cash** *or* **part cash,** *and* **balance** *in* **monthly** *or* **quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments taken** *in* **exchange. GREAT INDUCEMENTS** *to the* **TRADE. AGENTS WANTED** *for* **every City** *and* **County** *in the* **U. S.** *and* **Canada. A large discount** *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED.*

HORACE WATERS & SON,

481 Broadway and 48 Mercer St., New York.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,

$1 60 PER GALLON.

Also excellent *CHARLOTTE RUSSE* and Jellies at much below other prices.

J. M. [illegible] & CO.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinee at 1:30.

Proprietor..........................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK

Manager..............................Mr. A. M. PALMER

THIS WEEK.

59th TO 66th

PERFORMANCES.

UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS of the new play,

LED ASTRAY,

By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance. SEATS MAY BE SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

In the presentation of this beautiful play, which a leading critic declares to be "Worthy of a Parisian stage," the following favorite artists take part: Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Miss Kate Claxton, Miss Eliza Weathersby, Miss Kate Holland, Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Mr McKee Rankin, Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. H. W. Montgomery, Mr. Claude Burroughs, Mr. W. H. Wilder, Mr. W. S. Quigley.

SATURDAY, FEB. 7, AT 1:30, TENTH MATINEE OF LED ASTRAY.

Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M.

Careful attention paid to orders by mail or telegraph. This establishment does not advertise in the New-York *Herald*.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, 1874, POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF THE FEMME DE FEU!

Mrs. J. B. BOOTH..........as..........DIANE BERARD

ON TUESDAY, Feb. 3, and every EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, will be presented, with NEW SCENERY, PROPERTIES, AND APPOINTMENTS, AND A FULL AND POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS, A NEW AND ORIGINAL PLAY IN FOUR ACTS, BY ADOLPH BELOT, WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR Mrs. J. B. BOOTH,

entitled

ELENE!

ELENE..........................Mrs. J. B. BOOTH

SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 1:30, GRAND MATINEE PERFORMANCE OF ELENE!

ELENE..........................Mrs. J. B. BOOTH

Seats secured in advance at the theatre and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

---

624 OLYMPIC THEATRE. 624

VAUDEVILLE, OPERA, AND NOVELTY.

Reigning Attraction! Overwhelming Ovation! Ladies and children in crowds. Music, Dance, Comedy, Farce, Burlesque, Gymnastics. One hundred star artists of the world. New combinations, new specialties, new artists.

First week of Prince Saide Djalma, the Man of Mystery. John Morris, the Protean Wonder. Harry Stanwood, the Star Banjoist.	First week of SALLIE HOLMAN Celebrated Opera Troupe in the GRANDE DUCHESSE, with powerful chorus, exquisite orchestra, and unequalled cast.	First week of Hawley and Miaco, the appalling aerial perestrephs. ALA, the Acrobatic Miracle.

Every evening and special family matinées WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Admission—Family circle, 30 cents; orchestra and balcony, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. YANKEE LOCKE.

MONDAY, FEB. 2, 1874.

EVENING AT 8. The American comedian, YANKEE LOCKE, in his new drama of TRUMPS.	AFTERNOON AT 2. Miss JENNIE ENGLE and entire Company in the new burlesque of PUSS IN BOOTS.

Wednesday and Thursday—The new drama, LOST. Friday and Saturday—TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM. The renowned specialties, Feeley Brothers, Rollin Howard, Leclaire Brothers, Scott and Bryant, Francesco Sisters, &c., will appear both AFTERNOON and EVENING with above

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 9—Miss AMY STONE in her new military drama, entitled, CIGARETTE.

HOW TO LEARN TO

SPEAK FRENCH FLUENTLY.

FREE LECTURE

BY PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT, MONDAY NIGHT, AT 8. OPPOSITE BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Subject: "ALL THE FRENCH PRONOUNS AT A GLANCE," with oral exercises on FRENCH SOUNDS AND IDIOMS.

Lecture in English, and free. Ladies invited.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH CLASSES DAILY AT 11. Especially adapted to those who desire to make their theoretical knowledge of French practicably available by CULTIVATION OF THE EAR.

Also at 3:30 and 7:30 P. M. First Lesson Free.

☞ All intending to visit France should attend Prof. Lambert's free lecture Monday night. Simply mastering a few practical French idioms, indispensable in daily intercourse and traveling, will greatly enhance their pleasure, while materially reducing expenses.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, at 8 o'clock. ANNUAL CONCERT OF ST. THOMAS' CHOIR, under the direction of GEORGE WILLIAM WARREN,

Mrs. GULAGER, Mr. NILSEN, Miss FINCH, Mr. MORAWSKI, Mr. TOULMIN, Mr. SCHNECKER, and a picked chorus of FIFTY VOICES, all members of the choir, with organ, harp, and piano-forte accompaniment.

The programme includes Mendelssohn's "Hear My Prayer," and a grand te deum by Gounod.

Admission, $1. Tickets at Pond's, No. 547 Broadway and No. 39 Union square; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Jordens & Marten's, No. 1,164 Broadway, and at the office of Mr. B. W. Williams, No. 837 6th av., near 48th st.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

STEINWAY HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 6, 1874, IN AID OF CHAPEL FUND, MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH.

Full SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND, assisted by following eminent artists:

Soprano, Miss EMMA C. THURSBY, Brooklyn,
Contralto, Miss ANTONIA HENNE, Dr. Adams' Choir,
Tenor, Mr. CH. FRITSCH, Dr. Adams' Choir,
Baritone, Mr. A. SOHST, New-York.
Musical Director, Mr. CHAS. W. WERNIG.

Tickets, $1. For sale by A. D. F. Randolph & Co., No. 770 Broadway; Sheldon & Co., No. 677 Broadway; W. A. Pond & Co., No. 39 Union square; Jere. Johnson, Jr., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

No. 128 West 14th st.

THE DI CESNOLA COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES FROM CYPRUS

Galleries of ANCIENT AND MODERN PICTURES.

The "LOAN EXHIBITION" of works of art, comprising the rare collection of engravings and etchings lent by James L. Claghorn, Esq., of Philadelphia, ancient carvings, enamels, bronzes, porcelain, faience, &c., &c.

Open daily from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY evenings from 7 until 10.

Admission 25 cents. Mondays free.

THE PILGRIM AND LECTURE.

SUNDAY EVENING FREE,

Except persons under eighteen years of age, they will be charged 25 cents each. A liberal collection asked. Doors open at 6:30 o'clock.

Congregational singing at 7; voluntary on Wood's new piano stop organ, by J. R. Phelps, of Boston; chorus of children at 7:30; lecture by Rev. J. W. Kramer, of Grace Church. Subject—"John Bunyan, a Servant and Soldier of Christ." Eight o'clock, The Pilgrim. Bring your families. Apply for Church Benefits, Bain Hall, Great Jones st.

CORNET, VIOLIN AND FLUTE INSTRUCTION.

Prof. T. ROSENSTEIN, No. 384 Bowery.

SHIPPING.

MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1874.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND TRAVELERS to San Francisco and China.

Steam-ship RISING STAR will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, for Aspinwall. Freight only.

Steam-ship COLON, on SATURDAY, Feb. 14. Passengers and freight.

Steam-ship ACAPULCO, SATURDAY, Feb. 28. Passengers and freight.

The COLON will connect at the Isthmus with the new iron steamer COLIMA for passengers. The Captain of the COLON will accompany his passengers through to San Francisco.

The company is now prepared to make contracts for one year for San Francisco and China freight, and return, and give time bills lading.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, Pier No. 42, North River.

RUFUS HATCH, Vice President and Managing Director.

STEAM-SHIP CORNWALL.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

The new and splendid steam-ship CORNWALL, Capt. GIBSON, will sail as above, SATURDAY, Jan. 31, from Pier No. 18 East River (foot of Maiden lane.)

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin, $75, $80..............Superior accommodations

A few desirable state-rooms remain open.

For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South st.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO CHINA AND JAPAN SHIPPERS.—Steam-ship COLORADO, carrying the United States mails, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, 14th February, at noon, from San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong. RUFUS HATCH, Vice President and Managing Director.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Board of Health, and that permission has been granted by said board to remove all remains of persons now buried in the grounds or deposited in the vaults of the First Presbyterian Church, located between 1st and 2d sts. and between 1st and 2d avs. in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New-York.

Permission has also been given to have said remains removed to such cemetery or cemeteries as may be designated by the School Trustee of the Seventeenth Ward.

If any of the relations or friends of the deceased persons, above referred to, desire to remove the remains, or desire to have the removal effected in any special manner (at their own cost) they are requested to notify the undersigned, within thirty days from the date of this advertisement.

Dated New-York, Jan. 6, 1874.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,

28th st., next Broadway. Curtain rises at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 11. Box-office open daily from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M., and seats may always be secured ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager.

FOLLINE!

AUGUSTIN DALY'S NEW AND BRILLIANT COMEDY ON THE FORTUNES AND FRAILTIES OF SOCIETY.

AN INSTANTANEOUS HIT.

EVERY NIGHT!

FOLLINE has been successfully produced before crowded, brilliant, and delighted audiences. The drama is full of action. Not a scene, not a character is superfluous. * * * The story is concerned with the ambitious loves, folly, sin, and penitence of a young couple; * * * and the performance passes off as smartly as an epigram by Rochefoucauld, and as smoothly as a couplet by Pope. * * * It is superbly placed on the stage. * * * It is in four acts, and we are afraid to say how many dresses. * * * Not a part is badly played. Mr. Fisher acted Genevoix admirably; it will rank with his best parts, so perfect was the combination of tenderness and integrity. Mr. Lewis' physical alertness and dry fibre of humor were in sympathy with the eccentricities of Pontarme. Mr. Davidge presented a complete and touching picture of imbecile, amiable, and affectionate senility. Miss Dyas gave culture, refinement, and the natural impression of highly wrought passion to the rôle of Folline, and was powerfully emotional in the ingenious situation in the last act, where the wretched wife is in agony lest her husband shall discover the concealed body of the Count, Mr. James. Miss Davenport had all the chic and aplomb necessary to the speculative Aglae, and rejoiced in marvelously luxuriant costumes. Miss Jewett's Gabrielle was charmingly fresh and ingenious. Mrs. Gilbert's picture of the faithful Bastienne was touching and true. We chronicle an unequivocal and striking success.—*Herald*.

FOLLINE!

The Great Satire on Modern Fortunes.

A Satire on the Frailties of Society.

A Satire on Fashions.

A Satire on Fancy Speculations.

A Satire on Fancy Cashiers.

A Satire on Shoddy Luxuries.

A Satire on Modern Love.

A Satire for Tempted Wives.

A Satire for Thoughtless Husbands.

A Satire on Splurging Tradesmen.

A Satire on Servant-galism.

A Satire on Gay Bachelor Bosom Friends.

A Satire on Life as it is To-day in all its Phases.

FOLLINE!

A companion picture to FROU-FROU.

A companion picture to MADELEIN MOREL.

A companion picture to DIVORCE.

FOLLINE!

THE DAILY TIMES says: "The positive interest of the piece, the many great merits of the representation, and the extreme beauty of the setting has produced a most favorable impression."

The TRIBUNE says: "One tangible impression, and that a good one, remains from FOLLINE. It counsels economy and chastity."

The GRAPHIC says: "FOLLINE is not only so magnificently upholstered that probably no play was ever so brilliantly set in New-York, but it is full of natural character and sentiment, as well as tact in construction."

The MAIL says: "The play is an example of the highest school of legitimate comedy. * * * The language is epigrammatic and vigorous. SATIRE ON THE HEADLONG SPIRIT OF THE AGE is the leading idea of the author, and every now and then there comes a cutting, biting lash at the frailties of the day."

The EXPRESS says: "Mr. Harkins, as the husband, is manly and natural, and Mr. Louis James must be credited with playing the disagreeable character of the Count in an almost faultless manner, his acting in the drunken scene, where many a less intelligent artist might have been tempted into coarseness and vulgarity, being specially worthy of mention."

FOLLINE!

Is Brilliant! Is Faultless! Is Intense! Is the talk of The Parlors! The Clubs! The Town!

FOLLINE!

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 1:30.

The immense triumph of FOLLINE culminated last evening, when hundreds of eager visitors failed to obtain seats, or even standing room.

Box-sheet open one week in advance.

FOLLINE!

NIBLO'S GARDEN. VOKES.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.

THE VOKES FAMILY IN TWO PIECES.

VOKES, VOKES, VOKES, VOKES.

GRAND COMBINATION PROGRAMME, THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.

Miss ROSINA VOKES..............as..............NAN

THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

In which the entire troupe will appear, with new songs, duets, jigs, quadrille, &c.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.

In preparation a new American drama.

LYCEUM THEATRE—FRENCH COMEDY.

SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 8.

BENEFIT OF THE FAMILY OF THE LATE EDGARD, FRENCH COMEDIAN.

QUAND L'AMOUR S'EN VA—VAUDEVILLE.

REGAMEY,

CONCERT,

MARTENS FAMILY,

L'ESCLAVE DU MARI—COMEDY.

Tickets at No. 114 Broadway; Pond's, No. 39 Union square, and at the theatre.

PARIS BY NIGHT.

THE COLOSSEUM.

Broadway and 35th st.

PARIS BY MOONLIGHT, with gas-light and star-light effects, EVERY AFTERNOON from 1 to 5 o'clock, EVERY EVENING from 7 to 10 o'clock, with the varied attractions of THE POLYTECHNIC PROMENADE and the entertainments of the Lectorium.

Admission to the whole, $1; no extras.

PARIS BY NIGHT.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

FINE ARTS.

IMPORTANT ART SALE.

Mr. EDWARD SCHENCK informs his friends, patrons, and lovers of art, that he has now on exhibition at his Gallery, No. 60 Liberty st., one of the most important, valuable, and unique collections of Water Colors and Oil Paintings ever offered at public auction in this country, among which:

"The Christening Feast," by..........Baron Henry Leys
"The Rivals," by..........................E. Meissonnier
"Spooning," by...............................J. T. Lucas
"Return of the Shepherd," by..Eugene Verboeckhoven
"The Blind Beggar and His Children," by......Charlet

Miguel Manrique's great picture after P. P. Rubens, entitled "Le Jardin d'Amours," and other very valuable works by the following artists:

P. Van Schendel,	Jas. C. Thom,	Wm. Hart,
L. Backalowitz,	Sir David Wilkie,	Jas. M. Hart,
J. B. Greuze,	J. M. W. Turner,	W. H. Beard,
E. Verboeckhoven,	F. Boucher,	J. W. Casilear,
J. B. Madou,	F. Toussaint,	Mrs. E. Murray,
L. Robbe,	E. A. Heppener,	J. Beaufain Irving,
C. Hoguet,	J. Buetler,	A. F. Tait,
J. Walraven,	A. Grandin,	A. T. Bricher,
A. Schweitzer,	Kuwasseg, Fils,	M. J. Heade
C. F. Deiker,	Charles Hue,	Geo. Washington,
F. Brisset,	Amado,	J. B. Greuze,
F. De Brackeleer,	J. Lafage,	Wm. Van de Velde
Paul Delaroche,	Thomas S. Cooper,	F. Alaux,
E. Hamman,	E. Delacroix,	

and many others.

The whole to be sold at public auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Feb. 5 and 6, at 12 M., each date.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. [illegible]

[illegible]

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

WHERE THE UNKNOWN DEAD REST.

Between Bellevue Hospital and Hart's Island there is carried on weekly a ghastly, if a necessary, traffic. Once, or sometimes twice, a week in the Winter, and some three or four times a week in the Summer, a steamer leaves the wharf at the end of Twenty-sixth street, East River, with a freight consisting of the unknown and unclaimed dead of a great City. Those poor waifs and strays of humanity had a melancholy ending. They went out of the world without any friendly solicitude concerning them, and public charity accords to them the decencies of burial. Since Potter's Field ceased to be the public cemetery of the City of New-York Hart's Island has been used for that purpose. It is situated up the Sound some sixteen or seventeen miles from New-York, and thither all the dead of the class described are conveyed. A new steamer has been recently put into commission for these melancholy voyages. She is named the Fidelity, and the punctual regularity with which her mission is performed would seem in some sense to justify her appellation. Every Saturday morning during this season she leaves the wharf attached to Bellevue Hospital with her mortuary freight, but if more dead than usual are brought to the hospital, as occurred in the past week, she makes a second trip. In the Summer, however, the steamer goes to Hart's Island three or four times a week, as the heat of the weather renders frequent burials imperative, and in very hot Summers, when sun-stroke greatly increases the number of deaths, a trip is made as often as once a day. The number buried in the City Cemetery on Hart's Island during this season averages fifty per week, of which about one-half are grown persons. Their deaths came about in many ways, and the Coroners records are various and diverse as to their causes. Some were found drowned in the rivers, others died of cold, exposure, or starvation, some made an ending in a public hospital, many were suicides, a considerable number of them were abandoned children; but at all events, from whatever cause they came by their deaths, nearly all died friendless. Having been kept sufficiently long at Bellevue Hospital for the purpose of identification, they are placed in their rude coffins, and conveyed to Hart's Island for interment. Sometimes, among those coarsely-constructed shells which public charity gives to the unknown and unclaimed dead, may be seen polished rose-wood or mahogany coffins, suitably mounted; but this only occurs when the dead are recognized by relatives who are about to remove them for private burial. In the cemetery the unclaimed dead, as distinguished from the unknown—that is to say, those who have been recognized, but who are unclaimed either because they have no friends or by reason of the poverty of their relatives—are buried in a common trench. A different course is followed, however, in the case of the unknown dead; so that should their friends subsequently make inquiries they may learn the fate of their relatives, and ascertain also the position of their graves. In the first place the dead persons are photographed whenever the process of decomposition is not too far advanced, and on the back of each photograph is written a description of the deceased, with the result of the autopsy. The photographs are also numbered, and the dead are buried in separate graves, which are also numbered, so as to correspond with the numbers on the photographs. This arrangement renders it easy for persons to ascertain whether any of their friends are buried among the unknown. There are, of course, no mortuary records in the cemetery on Hart's Island, nothing but the simple grave or the common trench. And yet, "after life's fitful fever," may not these poor unknown ones "sleep well" in this rude sepulchre?

RECEPTION TO ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS.

Col. Elliott T. Shepard gave a private reception last evening to Attorney General Williams at his residence, No. 10 East Forty-fourth street, to which most of the prominent Republicans of the City were invited. Over 800 invitations were sent out, and, with few exceptions, were honored. The Attorney General has been enjoying a brief relaxation among his friends in New-York, and though there was little time to make preparations for the reception, the reunion was in every respect a brilliant affair. Shortly after 8 o'clock the guests began to arrive and from that time until after 10 o'clock a constant stream of visitors kept pouring into the parlors of Mr. Shepard. At 9 o'clock the saloons and reception rooms presented a brilliant appearance, every part of the house being crowded to its utmost capacity. Among the guests were many members of the Bench and Bar of this City, who exchanged warm greetings with the Attorney General. Burnstein's Band performed a series of selections from popular operas during the evening. The following were among those present: Judge Louis B. Woodruff, Judge Noah Davis, Judge Larremore, Judge Speir, Judge J. F. Daley, Judge Donohue, Judge Waterbury, Judge Fithian, Judge Ingraham, Judge Wm. E. Curtis, Judge Barbour, Judge Peabody, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Collector Arthur, Major J. M. Bundy, Hon. Wm. W. Goodrich, Dr. Field, Gen. Sanfield, David Dudley Field, Henry Bergh, Henry W. Anderson, Hon. Josiah M. Van Cott, Chauncey M. Depew, Robert Sewell, John H. White, Benjamin Van Abbott, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Rev. Dr. Clark, Benjamin K. Phelps, Dr. Agnew, George W. Blunt, Dr. Doremus, Gen. Duryea, Ex-Judge Jones, Ex-Judge Spenser, Commissioner Van Nort.

THE MEXICAN DOUBLOON CASE.

The case of Leetch against the American Mutual Insurance Company, which has been on trial for three weeks past, before Judge Loew and a jury, in Common Pleas, was concluded yesterday by a verdict in favor of the plaintiff. The suit, as already reported in THE TIMES, was to recover about $30,000, with interest, being the value of Mexican doubloons claimed to have been shipped from Mexico on board a vessel of which plaintiff was Captain. The vessel had to be abandoned at sea in consequence of her unseaworthiness, and defendants being insurers of the cargo, including the coin in question, the present suit was the result. The leading point in the defense was, that the money had never been placed on board, and to this point a large proportion of the testimony given on both sides, was directed. Perhaps no case in this court within the past quarter of a century involved so much testimony as was produced on this trial, or one which imposed on court and jury more onerous duties in discriminating amid an almost interminable mass of testimony what should be accepted or rejected on either side. The arguments of Mr. Fuller, of Abett & Fuller, for plaintiff, and Ex-Judge Porter for defendant, occupied three and four hours respectively. The verdict of the jury, which was brought in under seal yesterday morning, was for $46,398 55, and the counsel on both sides took occasion, at the conclusion, to compliment the court on the fairness with which the numerous exceptions interposed by both sides, in the course of the trial, had been disposed of. The plaintiff was represented by Mr. Da Costa and Abett & Fuller, but the former fell sick about six days since; the defendants by Ex-Judge Porter, William J. Choate and Cleveland and Treadwell.

THE HOME FOR FALLEN AND FRIENDLESS GIRLS.

The eighth annual report of the Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, No. 86 West Fourth street, states that during the last eight years 669 young women have been received into it, of whom 219 have been provided with situations, 145 returned to their friends, and some happily married. There were 67 girls received last year, and 26 still remain. Not a death has occurred. Every Thursday evening a meeting has been held in the parlors, to which young women from the street were invited. Rev. Mr. Mingins, Superintendents of the City Missions, conducted them. Mrs. J. M. Rogers and Mrs. C. C. Lewis have spent much time in visiting the girls at their houses, meeting them in the streets, and endeavoring to promote their welfare. Much of the success is due to the Christian influence of the matron, Mrs. Morey. A number of letters have been received by the matron from girls who have been sent to the country. The receipts for the year were $9,654 40, and the expenditures $7,930 90, leaving a balance to new account of $1,723 50. The managers of the Home earnestly solicit patronage for the dress-making and the plain sewing department.

A DESPERATE BURGLAR.

On Friday night about 7 o'clock, Mrs. Robert Grenshe, who resides at No. 276 Stanton street, heard a noise in the rear room of her house, and going to investigate, saw a man rushing out the hall-way with a bundle in his arms. She at once raised an outcry, and started after the thief. Officer Dalton, of the Eleventh Precinct, also gave chase, and shouted to him to stop. His answer to the officer was two shots from his revolver, neither of which took effect. The officer finally overtook him and arrested him. When arraigned before Justice Flammer, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, he gave his name as William Creswell. He is better known to the Police as "Bill" Conner. In his possession were found several skeleton keys and a jimmy. He picked the front door with the keys, and forced the lock of the door in the rear room, the noise of which attracted Mrs. Grenshe's attention. He had $100 worth of jewelry and clothing in his possession when leaving the house. Justice Flammer held Creswell in default of $6,000 bail on two charges—one of burglary in the first degree, and the other of attempting to kill an officer. He can receive about thirty years on both.

OUR MODEL POLICE.

WHAT BECAME OF MR. WILCOX'S PEARL STUDS.

A protracted investigation was made by Police Commissioner Gardner yesterday in relation to the whereabouts of three valuable pearl studs and a silk umbrella, the property of Mr. J. Wilcox, the lard refiner, which were in his possession when he died suddenly in Gibson's bathing establishment at Broadway and Thirteenth street. It was shown conclusively that the property was in his possession when the body was placed in the hands of the Police, and that the studs and umbrella disappeared in some mysterious manner while the remains were at the station-house. The result of the investigation was very unsatisfactory, and the matter in its present complexion resolves itself into a question of veracity between Patrolman Thomas Gorrey, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who swears most solemnly that he handed the studs to Sergt. James B. Day after having removed them from Mr. Wilcox's shirt, and Sergt. Day, who, with equal solemnity, asserts that he never saw them. For the proper investigation of this scandalous affair, Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, preferred complaints against Sergt. Day and Patrolmen Gorrey, Robert B. Pitcairn, Henry Green, John McGee, and James E. Cannon, all of his command, and the trial proceeded yesterday. The testimony taken was very voluminous, and the substance is as follows: Sergt. Day testified that he was in command of the station-house when the remains of Mr. Wilcox were brought in; ordered Officer Gorrey to search the body; the officer handed him a gold pencil-case, bunch of keys, two gold sleeve-buttons, some papers and $1 80 in currency as the effects of deceased. Made a memorandum of the property and turned it over to the Coroner, who gave a receipt therefor. Was informed on the next day that the pearl studs and umbrella were missing, but could not learn anything about them. Officer Gorrey did not hand to him the pearl studs, and he did not see them at any time. Patrolman Gorrey detailed how he had been called in to Mr. Gibson's bathing establishment where Mr. Wilcox died, and described the manner in which the body was brought to the station-house. The remains were taken to the back yard, and he then removed the gold collar button and the pearl studs, and handed them to Sergt. Day. He was positive that he placed the studs in the hands of Sergt. Day, who was standing beside him at the time. The umbrella was lying beside the body on the stretcher when brought into the Station-house, but the witness did not know what had become of it. Patrolman Pitcairn testified that he saw Gorrey remove the studs and hand them to some person who stood behind him, but he was not positive that it was to the Sergeant. Patrolman Green saw Gorrey take the studs from the person of the deceased, but did not see him hand them to anybody; did not think the Sergeant was there at that time; did not see the umbrella at all. Patrolman McGee helped to carry the body into the yard, but did not observe what disposition was made of the property. Patrolman Cannon testified that he saw Gorrey remove the studs and hand them to somebody beside him; did not know to whom he handed them; saw the umbrella on the stretcher beside the body when it was first brought, but it soon after disappeared. Doorman Rielly was positive that Sergt. Day was not present when the studs were removed from the body.

Some further unimportant testimony was taken, and Commissioner Gardner said the case would be referred to the full board to review the evidence and render a decision in the matter.

THE WONDERS OF THE YELLOWSTONE VALLEY.

Last night Gen. J. A. Gibbon, United States Army, delivered a lecture at the Cooper Institute on "The Wonders of the Yellowstone Valley." The hall was crowded. The lecturer began by saying that some three years ago the Yellowstone region was as little known as the interior of Africa was to-day. He then described his journey from Fort Ellis up the Valley of the Yellowstone, and gave a most interesting account of the enchanting scenery and natural wonders which he met with. His description of the frozen cascades was especially interesting. He likened them to solidified running water, and said that no painting could give an adequate idea of the brilliancy of the picture which they presented. Before he went to the valley of the Yellowstone his credulity was rather severely taxed by the stories he heard from persons who professed to be acquainted with it. His piscatorial curiosity was aroused on hearing that after catching a trout he had only to turn round, drop the captive into a boiling spring, and have him cooked while still on the hook. This he found to be quite true, although he had not the satisfaction of eating the trout which he caught, because the trout got off the hook by the spasmodic action attending his instantaneous death after being dropped in the boiling spring. The interest of the lecture was heightened by an admirable pictorial illustration of the more notable scenes described by Gen. Gibbon.

"FREE DORMITORY FOR WOMEN."

A short distance from Broadway, No. 54 Amity street, just out of South Fifth avenue, and within a stone's throw of Washington square, is the "Free Dormitory for Women." It is now in the seventh month of a useful existence, having been established in July last by the "Fraternals," a band of young men connected with the Church of the Strangers. The following table is a statement of the work accomplished by the dormitory up to the 1st of January:

	No. of Lodgings.	No. of Women Lodged.	Situations Procu'd.	Sent to Homes and Inst'ns.	Sent to Hosp'l.
July	74	32	2	1	1
August	98	60	15	...	...
September	120	80	10	4	1
October	230	135	25	...	...
November	244	125	17	13	3
December	453	124	15	...	1
Total	1,219	556	84	18	6

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Mrs. Rose Gaynor was terribly burned about the head and body last evening by the explosion of a kerosene lamp in her apartments on the top floor of the tenement house No. 505 West Nineteenth street. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital....During a fight last evening in a liquor store in Lawrence street, Carmansville, John Loudon was severely beaten about the head and face by Thomas Maylea. London was taken to the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital, and Maylea was arrested.... A fire occurred early yesterday morning in the apartments of Mrs. Cooney, on the third floor of No. 626 East Thirteenth street, causing $600 damage to the building and its contents....Christina Malchow, aged fifteen years, of No. 11 Carmine street, was accidentally shot in the abdomen and seriously wounded while in Brennan's lager-beer saloon, No. 239 Bleecker street, by William H. Chanell, of No. 45 Sixth avenue, who was examining a loaded weapon. The girl was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and Chanell was arrested....During a fight in the liquor store of Patrick Hughes, No. 71 Henry street, John Murphy, of Jersey City, was struck on the head with a hatchet by Hughes, and severely injured. Hughes was arrested.

A CASE OF SUPPOSED MALPRACTICE.

Coroner Kessler, yesterday afternoon, took the ante-mortem deposition of Louisa Waller, a German girl, twenty-four years of age, who is lying dangerously ill at the German Hospital, Seventy-seventh street and Fourth avenue, from the effects of criminal malpractice, as supposed. The girl has been in the employ of Chas. Rabe, a shoemaker at No. 446 Hudson street, as a servant since Dec. 1. Several days ago the girl was taken seriously ill. Chas. Rabe, her employer, was arrested last evening, on suspicion of having been concerned in the matter, and was locked up at Police Head-quarters under commitment from Coroner Kessler, to await the result of the investigation. The statement of the girl is unfit for publication in THE TIMES. Rabe was subsequently released on his own recognizance by the Coroner.

EMIGRATION STATISTICS.

The following were the arrivals at Castle Garden during the week ended yesterday: From Liverpool, per steam-ship Manhattan, 25; Italy, 48; City of Chester, 111; Abyssinia, 58. From Glasgow, per steamship Anglia, 23. From Hamburg, per steam-ship Herder, 40, Westphalia, 22. From Bremen, per steam-ship Mosel, 74; America, 22. From Antwerp, per C. F. Funch, 33. From Havre, per steam-ship Kong Sverra, 104; Amerique, 24, and from Gibraltar, per steam-ship Alexandria, 2, making a total of 626 passengers.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Albert Bierstadt, the artist, is at the Brevoort House.

Pay Inspector G. E. Thornton, United States Navy, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Capt. Hains, of the steam-ship Abyssinia, is at the New-York Hotel.

Judge Marcus P. Norton, of Troy, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. W. D. Bishop, of New-Haven; Lansing Pruyn, of Albany, and C. P. Hannaford, Chief Engineer of the Grand Trunk Railway, of Canada, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Judge Amasa J. Parker, of Albany, and C. C. Gilman, of Iowa, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Washington McLean, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, and Hon. Alexander Mitchell, member of Congress of Wisconsin, are at the Hoffman House.

"WHEN ROGUES FALL OUT."

THE POLICE BOARD IMBROGLIO.

FRAUDS IN THE STREET-CLEANING BUREAU—ANOTHER $30,000 BID FOR DUMPING REFUSE—OLIVER CHARLICK DECLINES THE OFFER—A TALK WITH COMMISSIONER RUSSELL.

The imbroglio in which certain members of the Police Commission find themselves involved by the publication of "Tax-payer's" letter, charging Commissioner Charlick with corrupt practices in his conduct of official matters, has attracted no small share of public attention, not merely among politicians, but also among citizens generally. No new light was shed yesterday upon the real authorship of the letter in question, though Commissioner Charlick and his friends still affirm their belief that Commissioner Russell wrote it, and he more emphatically denies any knowledge whatever of it. There is every reason to believe, however, that its publication will result in benefit to the people at large, and that it is the entering wedge in a movement which, with the other developments made in THE TIMES within the past week or two, will lead to the breaking up of the present Street-cleaning Bureau, and to an investigation of the conduct generally of the Board of Police. Commissioner Russell was called upon yesterday by a TIMES reporter in relation to the whole subject of the letter, its charges, and the street-cleaning system, and in the course of the interview many facts were gleaned which are of especial interest at this time. After expressing the belief that THE TIMES had presented the subject very impartially in its issue of yesterday, Commissioner Russell said he felt convinced that it was Charlick's object merely to throw dirt in this matter, in the hope that some of it would stick, and thus serve to bring him (Commissioner Russell) into contempt or disrepute before the public. For himself, he felt satisfied that it would fail of its object in this particular, but the next question was as to whether it was to end here. For himself, he thought it would bear considerable agitation, which would result in benefit to the public at large, for, after all, the question which most interested the public was whether "Tax-payer's" charges were well founded. This could most readily and accurately be determined by an investigation, a legislative inquiry, not an investigation, ny power in this City, for, to begin with, there was no body here authorized to investigate it, and much might depend on the way in which it was investigated. For one, he thought that no harm could result from an investigation by a committee of the Legislature; if everything were found to be conducted properly, so much the better for the board and for the people, and if anything improper were disclosed the City would be very much benefited by such revealment.

When asked whether he believed the charges in "Tax-payer's" letter to be true the Commissioner replied: "If you ask me to express an opinion based on personal knowledge I should hesitate; but, from what has been told me and indicated in various ways that are almost indefinable, from comparison of circumstances and general report I believe things would be found to be much worse than there represented. So far as the actual proceedings of the Board of Police are concerned everything appears to be properly conducted, but then I have never been in the confidence of its members to any particular extent. Of course it is not likely that they would permit me to know of their doings in many things, for they are very shrewd and manage everything they do adroitly.

When asked who he meant by the expression "they," the Commissioner replied, "I mean Messrs. Charlick, Smith, and Gardner. I have had scores of people come to me here at my place of business, and at my home as well, with stories of improper transactions, and asking me if I could not do something to expose the acts of which they complained, but I could do nothing in the matter. None of these people were known to me. I have had so many of them call on me that the matters of which they came to complain have all become so mingled and confused in my mind that I cannot now recall the story of any one of them without feeling that I may be running one series of statements into another. There is one circumstance which transpired yesterday, however, which, coming just now, has a peculiar bearing upon "Tax-payer's" letter—of which you will understand me as distinctly and emphatically denying the authorship, or any knowledge as to who its author may be. I can only say that I do not know who wrote it, though it may have been written by some person of my acquaintance who has derived some of his knowledge from me, but if so, he wrote it not with my knowledge of his intentions either before or after the writing. As I was about to say, I do this with some appreciation of the risk I run of being charged with disclosing proceedings of a private session of the board, which I should not have done, however, but for the singular statement bearing on this fact in "Tax-payer's" letter. You will remember that it speaks of a citizen having offered $30,000 for the benefit of having the City dumpings placed on his property. Well, at the meeting of the Police Board yesterday, a gentleman appeared before them and stated that he desired to have certain lots which he owns, on Newtown Creek, filled in with dump-dirt by the Street-cleaning Bureau, and that he was willing to pay the City $30,000 for the service. He is thoroughly responsible in every particular for this payment to the City, and will give proper security. He wants his lots filled to a height of six feet above water level, the same as Commissioner Charlick's lots, which are directly opposite, on the other side of the creek. Of course you will understand that in this expression I do not mean to say that I have personal knowledge of where Charlick's lots are situated, or whether they have been filled in, as described; though I am tolerably well informed that they have been so filled. Nor do I know whether they are owned by Mr. Charlick, or the Long Island Railroad; although that would be substantially the same thing. I believe, however, that the gentleman while describing his lots before the board, in addressing Mr. Charlick, used the expression, "opposite your property." It will be worth while, however, to note what action is taken in regard to this proposal, for it bears out in a striking manner the accuracy of "Tax-payer's" information as to the desire of people to pay the city for the improvement of their property by this means. No action was taken on it yesterday, but Mr. Charlick manifested some disposition to throw objections in the way, as to the feasibility of undertaking and fulfilling the work, and so forth; and when, at the close of the session, the Clerk asked Mr. Charlick if he should make any record of the proposal in the books of the board, Mr. Charlick replied that he need not record it, as it was a sort of informal matter, anyhow.

In reply to a question as to whether he had been asked to testify before the Tammany Hall General Committee in relation to the charges of fraud at the late elections on the part of Commissioner Charlick, Commissioner Russell said he had been waited on by various persons, who had requested him to give the committee any facts in his possession. He was unable to do so, as he explained to them that he was unable to particularize anything, though there was no doubt in his own mind, from what he saw done at that time, as to what Mr. Charlick was doing, though of course it was mere individual belief based upon certain vague incidents and acts. The summary removal of inspectors of election alone, was an act which was susceptible of but one construction.

On the subject of patronage, when questioned regarding it, the Commissioner said that he had nothing particular to say on that head, though he was well aware that he had not been accorded anything like a proportionate share. He had had some patrolmen put on the force, and a few men appointed as street-cleaners, but the only position of any consequence conceded to him was that of a District Inspector ($2,000 a year) in the Street-cleaning Bureau. He was a highly respectable man, well connected, energetic, capable, and honest, but he was very soon removed to make way for Gershon Cohen, one of the present Inspectors. Taking things all in all, he had never been indulged in any way, nor did he want it, but he wanted what his position was entitled to. So far as Commissioner Smith was concerned he had always proved himself extremely courteous and agreeable, and Commissioner Gardner had also acted very politely, but as for Mr. Charlick he was seldom disposed to accord the civility due to any gentleman. He was domineering and arrogant in the extreme, and on several occasions it had become absolutely necessary for him (Commissioner Russell) to repel his indignities. The gradual result of this was reached by Mr. Charlick's present attempts at dirt-throwing. As to his insinuations that he will have anybody removed, that was all nonsense. There was only one way in which he (the speaker) could be removed, and it would require more than Mr. Charlick's will to effect it. His main object in all this manœuvring, however, was to prevent a renomination at the expiration of the Commissioner's present term, which would expire in June next. In fact that was all he was aiming at, possibly with a view of bringing in some one more plastic and subject to his own will. But so far as that was concerned, while he was sensible of the public honer attaching to his position, it was well known that, though he had always been a Republican, he had never been a politician in any sense. He had never originally sought the position, for it was foreign to his former life, but when he ascertained that his name was under consideration he was naturally anxious to be successful. If Mr. Charlick only succeeded in preventing the Mayor from renominating him, Mr. Charlick would accomplish all that he was striving for in his present efforts.

DISCREPANCIES IN THE BROOKLYN TAX OFFICE.

According to personal statements of Collector Burrows and Examining Accountant Seaman additional discrepancies have been discovered in the Brooklyn Tax Office accounts for the year 1871 under the administration of Collector Badeau. Certain amounts that have been stamped off on the tax rolls as paid, it seems, do not appear on the cash books. The exact amount thus supposed to have been abstracted cannot be ascertained, it is stated, till the persons who paid the bills can be found. These deficiences are independent and exclusive of the discovery of [illegible] in the taxes of the same year, and [illegible]

the expert, so far, has only examined up to the Sixth Ward. Whether there will be any further deficiencies developed is now made a subject of active speculation, though it is generally inferred that in view of the astounding disclosures so far that equally if not more startling irregularities will be unearthed during the continued progress and to the end of the examination.

JUSTICE TO THE DUMB RACE.

Yesterday, at the Court of Special Sessions, Mr. H. T. Winters, coal merchant, of Sixth avenue, was fined $25 for causing and procuring one of his horses to be worked with a large maturated sore on the back under the saddle and another on the shoulder under the collar....Joseph Timon, of No. 55 Mott street, was also fined a similar sum for driving a horse before his butcher's cart, the animal being suffering at the time from an ulcer on the fetlock joint....William Grote was fined $50 for beating a mule over the head and face with a cart-rung. Mr. Bergh prosecuted in person. The willful and deliberate offender, goaded on by evil passions and an utter disregard to all humanity, is severely dealt with by the present Police Justices, while those who, from sheer necessity, are often compelled to work horses in an unfit state to provide themselves and families with food, are cautioned, and their animals cared for by the society. It frequently happens that poor peddlers and others are found in a really worse plight than the animals they use. Only a short time since Mr. Bergh stopped a peddler, and expostulating with him for working such a miserable-looking horse, the man replied, "Yes, Mr. Bergh, I acknowledge the poor beast does not fare so well as he might, but then the master fares just as bad. I am a cripple, and this old nag is all I have in the world to support my family. We share our luck together." The poor fellow's honest face testified to the truth of his words, and Mr. Bergh (as usual, giving the animal the preference) after first sending the horse to his private stable for a good feed, took the man to his house, and, after giving him a square meal and some warm clothing, presented him with sufficient money to improve both the condition of himself and his horse.

A BRUTAL TRUCKMAN'S NARROW ESCAPE FROM LYNCH LAW.

A few evenings ago, as Mr. G. B. Lincoln, late President of the Health Board, and several down-town merchants, were entering the Pavonia Ferry-house, a truckman, named George Roberts, who was waiting with his team to cross, took a skid-rung, weighing nearly sixteen pounds, and struck one of the animals over the head and body several blows, cutting nearly to the bone. There appeared no cause for the brutality, except that the poor beast was a little restive. Mr. Lincoln and several gentlemen, who were witnesses, immediately grasped the ruffian and resolved to dip him in the dock, but the fellow broke away and escaped for the time being. The owner of the team, Mr. Nickerson, was sent for and took charge of the animals. Complaint was made to Mr. Bergh, but a difficulty arose from the fact that the fellow, Roberts, lived in New-Jersey, and took care to stay there. By a little ruse, however, he was induced to visit New-York, and the moment he touched this side of the river, he was grabbed by Officer Fields of Mr. Bergh's staff. Roberts showed fight and a desperate struggle ensued. The officer had to use his club, and eventually, with the use of "nippers," succeeded in getting his prisoner to the station-house. On Tuesday Roberts pleaded guilty before the Court of Special Sessions to the charge, and was sentenced to two months' hard labor. The skid-rung, with its iron coating, was produced in court, and created quite a sensation. Had it not been for the fact that Roberts was a married man, with a family, he would no doubt have received a heavier sentence.

THE JERSEY CITY TREASURER'S DEFALCATION.

A further defalcation of $33,000 has been discovered by the expert engaged in the examination of the accounts of the defaulting City Treasurer, Hamilton. This amount was abstracted from time to time, in sums ranging from $500 to $2,000. It was taken entirely from the tax account, and in a very simple manner. When City Collector Love paid over his receipts to Hamilton daily, the latter deposited $500 or $1,000 in the bank less than the amount received. The investigation is still being pursued, and it is feared, with good reason, that additional defalcations will be discovered in the assessment account. The Board of Finance held a secret session yesterday morning, at which it was decided that a thorough examination of the bonds of all the city officials would be made at once, and hereafter the official bonds will be deposited in the Hudson County Bank, subject to the order of a majority of the Board of Finance. District Attorney Garrettson was at the City Hall yesterday, collecting evidence of the defalcation for presentation to the Grand Jury. The Police profess to have obtained a clue to Hamilton's whereabouts, but they refuse to disclose any portion of their knowledge on the subject. They confidently assert, however, that they will have him in custody in the course of a few days. The Police authorities also state that several persons of prominence in the city were cognizant of Hamilton's intended defalcation and flight, and that he bribed them to keep it secret. If Hamilton is captured, the names of these parties will be disclosed, and it is said that the disclosure will create as great a sensation as the defalcation itself. As far as learned, the defalcation amounts to $80,000, and there is very little doubt that it will reach $100,000, or even more.

John N. Outwater, the expert employed by the Jersey City Board of Finance to examine the accounts of Alexander D. Hamilton, the defaulting and absconding Treasurer, has concluded his investigation. The total deficiency in the cash account is $38,846, which, with the $47,000 in bonds, makes the amount of the defalcation $85,846. Of the $38,846 stolen in money, $33,000 were taken from the tax account, and $5,000 from the assessment account. Mr. Outwater discovered that the accounts had been regularly kept until Dec. 23, when the deficiencies began to appear in sums varying from $500 upward. From that time he deposited only the checks delivered into his custody and reserved the money for his own use. Thirty thousand dollars of the cash deficiency was misappropriated in a single day by the defaulter.

POWERS OF EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES.

There is a pending litigation with reference to the will of the late William P. Furness. An accounting has been had before the Surrogate, and upon an examination it has been shown that the books of the estate have not been written up since May last. The fact has also been elicited by the sworn statement, and upon the examination, of one of the executors and Trustees, that the executor and Trustee in question had loaned to a certain banking-house on call $290,000 of trust funds belonging to the Furness estate. The securities pledged for this loan were 1,000 shares of New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad stock, 1,000 shares of Rock Island, and 1,500 shares of Lake Shore. Such a loan, it is contended, was made in violation of law, as settled by the Court of Appeals in the case of King vs. Talbot, 41 N. Y. Reports, page 76, and is one of the controlling reasons for measures taken by one of the heirs to the Furness estate to supersede the executors for their alleged irregularity and incompetency. The contest over the management of this estate is one of interest and some importance, as it affects a large amount of real estate which may, under judicial decision, be brought into the real estate market.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT ELECTION INVESTIGATION.

The committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the claims of Martin Nachtman and David Messer to represent the Eighth Assembly District in the Assembly, instead of George Scherman, resumed its sessions yesterday morning in the Metropolitan Hotel. Messrs. Vedder, (Chairman,) Blumenthal, Sloane, Alberger, Leake, and Batchelar were in attendance, and the same counsel who appeared on each side on the former occasion were present. The case of Mr. Nachtman was first taken up, and his printed statement was offered in evidence. It charges, in substance, that Mr. Scherman was elected by fraud, false voting, and repeating, and a false count at the close of the poll. Eleven witnesses were examined, who testified that they voted for Mr. Nachtman, and the object of this testimony was to show that the votes given for Mr. Scherman exceeded in number those on the registry. The committee sat all day, but no other witnesses attended. It is a somewhat singular fact, that while the committee was fully empowered to issue subpœnas they had no authority whatever to enforce them. An adjournment until next Saturday took place.

WORKING MEN'S INDUSTRIAL POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.

Last night, the members of the Working Men's Industrial Political Association met at Masonic Hall to complete their organization. The association is composed of delegates from all the working men's unions in the City, to work in harmony with similar ones in each city and town in the State, in accordance with resolutions passed by the State Trades Assembly, in Albany, last week. Mr. W. Ford presided. He said at the first meeting, held a week ago, the officers were elected for three months. The Committee on Organization were ready to report. Mr. Ferguson then read the platform prepared by the committee. It was similar to that adopted by the State Trades Assembly in Albany on Thursday last, and it was adopted after considerable debate. A committee of seven was then appointed to co-operate with the State Committee in Albany, and also to organize branches in the Assembly districts in the City.

A DESPERADO CAPTURED.

At 9 o'clock last night, while Peter Drake was standing quietly at the corner of Pell and Mott streets, he was accosted by John Allmonger, of No. 13 Pell street, who without the slightest cause or provocation drew a pistol and shot Drake through the right hand. Patrolman Ganghan, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested Allmonger, and the latter thereupon fired one shot at the officer, but without effect. Allmonger was disarmed and locked up at the Franklin street Police Station. Drake was attended at the Park Hospital.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Oliver Charlick called on Mayor Havemeyer yesterday.

During the past week thirty condemned criminals were removed from the Tombs to Sing Sing.

The imports for the week were, for dry goods, $2,727,250; for merchandise, $3,156,722; total, $5,883,972.

The Baptist Ladies' Home Society hold their annual meeting at Forty-sixth street, near Fifth avenue, next Tuesday at 3 P. M.

The saloon-keepers of the Tenth Police Precinct have formed a mutual protection society to protect themselves against Police aggression.

Mr. James W. Gerard, of the law firm of Gerard & Buckley, No. 45 William street, is lying dangerously ill at his residence, Twentieth street.

The meeting of petroleum dealers, which was to have been held yesterday at the Produce Exchange, was postponed until Thursday next.

The annual calico hop of the Telegraphers' Association will take place at Mar's Academy, Bleecker street, on Friday evening, Feb. 13, 1874.

Dr. William F. Thoms will deliver a lecture on "Practical Navigation" at the New-York Nautical School, No. 92 Madison street, to-morrow evening.

William King was held for trial at the Tombs yesterday for breaking into the saloon of George Burghard, No. 5 Frankfort street, and stealing 400 cigars.

The Sub-Treasury paid out, yesterday, $65,000 gold coin for interest account, and $106,000 for canceled bonds. The Customs receipts were $427,000, and for the week, $2,304,000.

The Fourth Division of the German Social Reform Aid Society celebrated its seventeenth anniversary by a masquerade ball at the Turn Hall, in Fourth street, last night.

A grand vocal and instrumental concert of the Skidmore Guard, in aid of their relief fund, will be given on Wednesday evening, Feb. 4, at Steinway Hall, Fourteenth street, near Union square.

The laborers on the "big pipes" on Tenth avenue, Gang No. 9, complain of the arbitrary manner in which they are treated, in being deprived of work on days when the foreman is disposed to "lay off."

The regular annual meeting of the Hawkins Zouave Veteran Association will be held on Saturday, 7th inst., at Nos. 18 and 20 St. Mark's place, Eighth street, near Third avenue, at 8 o'clock P. M.

A meeting of journeymen confectioners was held at No. 220 Chrystie street last night, to perfect the organization of the recently-formed protective union. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and some additional members enrolled.

The new City Hall fountain is progressing toward completion. In addition to the central weather-cock, bronze ornaments have been placed at the sides and ends, and a lamp of four burners at each corner will illuminate the granite basin.

In the case of the boy, William Muller, who accidentally shot himself at the foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, the Coroner's Jury yesterday censured the Police for allowing boys to practice shooting with pistols at that dock.

The new clipper ship Triumphant, of Boston, was taken on the sectional dry dock yesterday. She will receive her first suit of metal on Monday, go to her loading berth at Pier No. 19, East River, on Tuesday, and finish loading her cargo for San Francisco, in the Dispatch Line.

James C. Welling, LL. D., President of the Columbia University, Washington, will read a paper before the New-York Historical Society, Monday evening, on "The Documentary History of the So-called Declaration of Independence Alleged to Have Been Made by the People of Mecklenburg County, N. C., on May 20, 1775."

The mails for Europe were very heavy yesterday. The steam-ship Donau took out 46,742 letters and sixty-four bags of papers, and the City of Montreal 3,676 letters and ten bags of papers. The City of Mexico took 4,700 letters and a bag of printed matter for the Spanish Main.

Paul Falk, Charles Traub, and John Maier were arrested yesterday on a bench warrant issued by Judge Monell, at the instance of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, on the charge of holding theatrical performances without license at the Tivoli Gardens, St. Mark's place. They were held to bail in $150 each.

The case of Alice E. Hallowell, by her guardian, George Hallowell, *vs.* the Corporation of the City of New-York, will be argued at the General Term of the Supreme Court in March. The question at issue is "Whether the Health Department or Board of Health is an independent corporation, or a branch of the Corporation of the City of New-York."

The testimony taken at the examination yesterday in the Hardin will case was confined exclusively to the identification of Robert Walker, who claims to be the husband of "Mrs. Hardin." An old gentleman and lady named Corbin, aged respectively seventy-five and seventy years, identified Walker as the party of that name who worked for them in 1835.

The funeral of the late Benjamin Babcock took place yesterday from the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. The church was filled by the relatives and friends of the deceased, and a number of very prominent business men were also present. Rev. Dr. Adams conducted the funeral services, after which the remains were conveyed to Green-Wood for interment.

The strike of the hat and cap makers continues. Inquiry at their head-quarters in Orchard street, yesterday, failed to develop any new phases of the difficulty between the strikers and the employers. Offers have been received from several employers to increase the wages of the men to the desired standard, but the men refuse to resume work until all the masters shall accede to their demand.

The United States Marshal for the Southern District of New-York has received an order from the Supreme Court of the United States, directing the release from custody of Edward Lange, who had been convicted, in the United States Circuit Court, for appropriating mail-bags to his own use. The order, after reciting the facts of the case, states that the sentence of the Circuit Court was without authority of law.

The Young Ladies' Christian Association of this City intend to give, during the first or second week in March, a grand concert at the Academy of Music, for which some of the most prominent artists in this country have volunteered their services. Among these are Mme. Christine Nilsson-Rouzand, M. Capoul, M. Maurel, and Theodore Thomas' orchestra. The object of this entertainment is to erect a building for the use of the association.

The Emperor William of Germany has conferred the Imperial Medal of Honor, for devoted and voluntary service in nursing the sick and wounded soldiers during the war with France, to the following New-York and Brooklyn physicians: Drs. Henry Woodville, Frank Hayden, S. C. Raw, G. Stamm, J. Homer Tracey, Carl Bennerscheidt, Godlove Smith, Theodore Schurig, H. Hoevert, and Bender, of New-York, and Drs. James Elliott Graham, Cornelius Warner, Richard S. Dewey, and August Achenbach, of Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN.

There is good skating on all the Brooklyn ponds.

There were 548 arrests by the Police during the past week.

The taxes collected during the week amounted to $535,473 40.

The church fair at St. Ann's, on the Heights, opens on to-morrow evening.

Closing exercises are being held in the public evening schools throughout the city.

The members of the Hanson Place M. E. Church have decided, by a majority of 41 in a vote of 285, not to rent the pews.

Rev. G. B. Porteous, of London, England, will occupy the pulpit of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church this morning and evening.

The property-owners interested in the recent improvement of portions of Third and Hamilton avenues met the City Assessors yesterday morning to make complaints of inequality of assessment. The Assessors adhered to their original plan of assessment as already published in THE TIMES.

It is said by the friends of Cortland A. Sprague, Ex-City Treasurer, at present under indictment for embezzling the city funds, that he is in a very precarious condition, the chronic complaint under which he has labored for many years being greatly aggravated by recent events.

Officer Morrow, of the Ninth Sub-precinct, was shot in the hand and seriously wounded late on Friday night, while attempting to arrest a man whom he saw coming from the yard attached to the residence of Mr. Hulse, No. 21 Grove street. Morrow suspected the man was a thief, but did not succeed in capturing him.

The Brooklyn Tabernacle is rapidly progressing toward completion, and additional hands are now employed on the building. The work is being carried on under the supervision of R. B. Corwin, Chairman of the Building Committee, and it is expected that the structure will be ready for dedication on the 22d inst.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Wm. H. Parsons, Esq., of Rye, was injured yesterday morning, while riding to the depot with his family, in consequence of the breaking of one of the axles.

Thomas Fitch, of West Chester, who was [illegible] cently confined in the County Jail at White Plains, and has since been afflicted with the small-pox, died on Friday.

A large force of laborers will be set to work on Monday in cutting down the crown of Brock's Hill to the extent of ten or twelve feet. The town authorities have decided to employ no one on the work except those living in the town.

NEW-JERSEY.

The City of Paterson has distributed 440 tons of coal among the poor of the city since November.

The office of General Superintendent of the Midland Railway has been abolished for the purpose of reducing expenses.

Fifty-seven thousand two hundred and forty barrels of oil were received at the Claremont station of the New-Jersey Central Railroad last week.

The oil-house connected with the large brick oil works on Williamson street, in Elizabeth, was destroyed by fire yesterday, entailing a loss of about $500.

E. D. Smith, the freight agent at Rahway, left for parts unknown on Thursday last, and has not since been seen. It is stated that his accounts are short.

The Court of Quarter Sessions of Essex County have ordered a new trial for Charles O. Herdman, the Orange schoolmaster who was convicted some time ago of the theft of bonds.

The report of the City School Superintendent of Paterson states that the number of children whose names are on the school rolls of the city is 5,021, and the average attendance 3,892.

Hon. George A. Halsey has been re-elected President of the Newark Industrial Institute. David M. Meeker was elected Vice President; A. M. Holbrook, Secretary, and N. J. Demarest, Treasurer.

The fatal accident reported on the 27th ult. as having occurred on the Morris and Essex Railroad near Morristown, which was said to have caused the death of a farmer named Lawson, is stated by the Superintendent of the line not to have occurred.

Last evening a young man called at August Schnell's jewelry store, Bergen avenue, Union Hill, and while looking at some watches with the pretended intention of purchasing, snatched one worth $200 and ran away.

In view of the possible division of Essex County, and the possible annexation of Bloomfield to Passaic County, a bill is about to be introduced into the Legislature for the erection of a horse railroad between Bloomfield and Paterson.

On Friday morning, Alexander Craw, a pupil in Public School No. 2, Jersey City, was brutally assaulted by another pupil, named Robert Franks. Franks, who is much the larger of the two, struck Craw a violent blow on the head with a slate, throwing him into a fit from which he did not recover for some time. Franks ran out of the school and made his escape.

On Friday night, Andrew Sweager, a resident of Bergenwood avenue, West New-York, committed suicide by drinking a glass of beer containing a quantity of phosphorus cut from matches. The young man was insane, having been discharged from the asylum at Snake only a short time ago. He was twenty-five years of age and unmarried. County Physician Buck has been notified.

THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.

The Committee of Safety met last night in secret session at Masonic Hall. Leander Thompson presided. The Relief Committee reported having received $75 from the Working Men's Central Council in aid of the families of the men wounded in Tompkins square. It was resolved to petition the Park Commissioners again in regard to having the use of Tompkins square for a mass-meeting of the working men, and a committee was appointed for that purpose.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—Mrs. E. G. Davis and child, Jas. Kennedy, Geo. Honidge and wife, Wm. M. Lord and wife, Mr. Putzel and wife, Wm. McGuire, Charles Ludlow, Mr. and Mrs. Booth, H. C. James, M. A. Grand.

In steam-ship City of Montreal, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Bailey, W. M. Golden, S. D. Page, E. Sota, Mrs. Eliz. Farr, John R. Farr, T. L. Rolph, Gov. Haddey and wife, Mrs. A. S. Borstein, Mrs. M. Gorsdorff and three children, C. A. Marsland, W. S. Davis, wife, and three children, Miguel Cantos, Robert Snowdown, T. C. Watkins, J. K. Graves, D. Bomberg, D. Spencer, Robert M. Vail.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—Gen. E. G. Marshall, Gen. Gordon Granger, wife, and nurse, Lord Parker, Mrs. A. V. Pierson, Miss Lulu Lee, Mrs. Lee, G. M. Fairbairn, J. R. N. Mosher, Daniel M. Adee, Henry Roemer, Thos. Corkery, Geo. Henry Blankan, J. C. Ferris, D. R. Austin, A. E. Austin, Mrs. Clauser, J. D. Wallace, A. P. Wilson and wife, Miss M. B. Tillinghast, W. P. Hutchings, John W. Hoffman, Mrs. C. F. Fond, infant, and nurse, Mrs. F. R. Mott, Miss Lulu Mott, Horace Russell, W. A. Gaylord, Luis Lewis, Miss Alice Myers, Mrs. B. Thornton, Maxwell Field, John Neville and wife, Geo. W. Young, Jr., lady, and two children.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:10 | Sun sets......5:18 | Moon rises...5:30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7:38 | Gov. Island...8:28 | Hell Gate....9:49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, Jan. 31.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Italy, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool, via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Donau, (Ger.,) Neynaber, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Cornwall, (Br.,) Gilson, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons; International, (Br.,) Haywood, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; George Washington, Whitehead, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; City of Mexico, Sherwood, Havana, &c., F. Alexandre & Son; City of Montreal, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robert Lowden; General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, F. Baker; City of Austin, Eldridge, Galveston, via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Fanita, Doane, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon & Co.; Vindicator, Freeman, Baltimore and Norfolk, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Barks Mindet, (Norw.,) Thorsen, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Vesey, Hamilton, (Ber.,) Middleton & Co.; John Griffin, Westberg, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Emerald, (Norw.,) Helgersen, Havre, Funch, Edye & Co.; British Crown, (Br.,) Andrews, Adelaide, G. F. Bulley; J. E. Holbrook, Leavitts, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.; Jupiter, (Rus.,) Grongnist, Gibraltar and Genoa, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Crescent, (Br.,) Faulkner, St. Kitts, W. I., Jones and Lough; Gladiateur, (Br.,) Levison, Baltimore, Miller & Houghton; Anna, (Br.,) Connell, Santos, C. H. Trumbull; Hans Gunde, (Norw.,) Nesgaard, Queenstown for orders, Tetens & Bockmann; Clara and Agness, (Br.,) Ganion, Exeter, Eng., Hutton, Watson & Co.; Roberto, (Ital.,) Astanta, Marseilles, Slocovich & Co.

Schrs. Rescue, (Br.,) Anderson, Falmouth, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.; Alfred D. Huddell, Long, Havana, Sola Brothers.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship California, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow Jan. 18 and Moville 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Jan. 26, lat. 48 30, lon. 47 36, passed steam-ship State of Georgia, from Glasgow, for New-York; 29th, lat. 42 30, lon. 61 20, passed steam-ship Idaho, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Canima, (Br.,) McKichan, Bermuda Jan. 27, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge. Has had very heavy weather after entering the Gulf Stream.

Steam-ship Trinacria, (Br.,) Thomson, Glasgow Jan. 14, and Moville 15th, with mdse. and 6 passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship C. F. Funch, (Belg.,) Nudsen, Antwerp Jan. 8, with mdse. and 49 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Norfolk, with mdse. to Lorillard steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Westridge, (of London,) Warland, Calcutta Sept. 29, with mdse. to R. G. Cortis. Passed Cape of Good Hope Nov. 30, and crossed the equator Dec. 31, in lon. 34; has had light, variable weather the entire passage.

Bark Wester Norrland, (Swed.,) Zachrisson, Swansea 55 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Falcon, (London,) Dunn, Whampoa Oct. 27, with teas to Olyphant & Co.

Brig Camtoos, (of Greenock,) Dobbie, Rio Janeiro 69 ds., with coffee to Johnson & Perry—vessel to Heney & Parker. Crossed the equator Dec. 25 in lon. 26; has had strong northerly gales, and been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras; Jan. 22, lat. 32 56, lon. 68 53, spoke ship Emma, (of Bath,) from Leghorn for Boston, 41 ds. out.

Schr. Laura Pride, (of Turk Island,) Alexander, Aux Cayes 16 ds. with logwood to Kunhardt & Co. Jan. 25, 65 miles S. S. E. of Hatteras, passed brig Romance, bound S. Left in port schr. Light of the East, hence discharging.

Schr. Henry, Falkingham, St. John, N. B., 17 ds., with lath to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Gold Hunter, (of St. John, N. B.,) Young, St. George, N. B., 10 ds., with 600 bbls. herring to order—vessel to Heney & Harker.

Wrecking steamer Relief, Wolcott, from steam-ship Alexandre Lavalley, (Fr.,) ashore on Southampton Beach. Capt. Wolcott left her at 4 o'clock this A. M., and reports that she still remains ashore; part of the cargo has been landed on the beach, but owing to the heavy surf they could not work at her for the last 3 ds.

Schr. Alfred Brabook, Philips, in ballast to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Schr. B. F. Woolsley, Terrill, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henry Nickerson, Kelly, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Wm. Butler, Knowles, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. C. P. Shultis, Young, Bridgeport.

Schr. A. M. Allen, ——, Bath, with lumber to order.

Schr. Gloucester, Ward, New-Haven.

Schr. Z. A. Paine, Jones, Eastport, with fish to J. Boynton's Son.

Schr. Samuel Ricker, Ricker, Providence.

Schr. Josephine, Wakley, Bridgeport.

Schr. Island City, Allen, Gloucester, with fish to order.

Schr. L. J. Wheeler, Freeman, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. Annie E. Carll, Underhill, New-Haven.

Schr. S. J. Gilmore, Cory, Mount Desert, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. C. Rankin, Hall, Portsmouth, for Savannah.

Schr. Piscataqua, [illegible], Gloucester, with fish to [illegible]

Schr. Mayor Jones, Morrison, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. Antelope, Baine, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. S. C. W. Simmons, Williams, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. Avall, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Millie Washburn, Cobb, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Nil Desperandum, ——, Providence.

Schr. E. M. Day, Clark, Gloucester, with fish to order.

Schr. Jennie Menevere, ——, Newport.

Schr. Com. Kearney, Mason, Somerset.

Schr. Leona, Wiley, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. S. S. Smith, Snow, Wareham.

Schr. Dreadnaught, Saunders, Providence.

Sch. Fred. Brown, Wilson, Providence.

Schr. R. H. Harris, Hallock, Boston.

Schr. Ida L., Burgess, Boston.

Schr. C. Holway, Bryant, Providence.

Sch. S. S. Buckingham, Rankin, Norwich.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, N. W.; cloudy and foggy off shore.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Donau, for Bremen; Anglia, for Glasgow; City of Montreal and Italy, for Liverpool; City of Mexico, for Vera Cruz; City of Austin, for Galveston; General Meade and Geo. Washington, for New-Orleans; Montgomery and San Salvador, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Fanita, for Wilmington; Wyanoke, for Richmond; Vindicator, for Norfolk; ship Emily Farnum, for Callao; bark Johanne Mathilde, for Queenstown; brig Sea Bird, for Rio Janeiro; schrs. Lottie Klots, for Matanzas; J. J. Moore, for Savannah; Constitution and Frank Walter, for Charleston; H. W. McColley, for Newbern.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 31.—Arr. steamers James A. Gary, from Newbern, and D. J. Foley, from Wilmington, Del.; bark Black Eagle, from St. Thomas.

Cld. steamers Saragossa, for Savannah, and Seagull, for Charleston; brig Ilpotar, for Falmouth, (for orders;) schrs. C. F. Baker, for Havana, and Charlotte Jameson, for St. Thomas.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 31.—Arr. United States steamer Gettysburg, from Key West, for Norfolk.

Sld. steamers Charleston, for New-York; Falcon, for Baltimore, and Flag, for Boston; ship James Duncan, for Liverpool; bark Northern Chief, for Liverpool; schr. Ida Richardson, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 31.—Sld. brig Magdala and bark Freyer. From Baltimore, brig Magenta, for Aspinwall.

GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 31.—Arr. bark Flora, from Liverpool, and schr. Rand, from New-York.

Cld. ship Oxford, for Liverpool.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 31.—Cld. steamers Liberty, for Baltimore; Pernambuco, for Liverpool; Panther, for Providence via. New-York, and Western Metropolis, for New-York; ships E. C. Scranton and Rebus, for Havre and Canova and Merchant, for Liverpool; and bark Bertha, for Liverpool.

Arr. at the Passes, bark Reunion, from Inagua.

Sld. steamer George Cromwell, for New-York; ships Saranak, for Havre, and Beethoven, for Bremen; and bark Henrietta.

Outside waiting for a fair wind to sail, ships Rochester, President Thiers, and Henry.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 31.—Arr. steam-ships America, from Baltimore; Virgo, from New-York.

Cleared ships New Era, for New-York; Annabella, for Liverpool; bark William, for Charleston; brig Catherine, for Sweden; schrs. George Washington, for Baracoa, and Alice Borda, for Charleston.

The steam-ship Virgo, on her passage from New-York, collided with the ship Savannah, and had her mainsail and rail carried away.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Friday, Jan. 30.—Arr. schrs. Emma D. Finney, from Savannah 15th inst., via Newport, for Boston; G. M. Wentworth, Calais, for New-York; Josephine, Gloucester, for do.; L. and A. Babcock, Bath, for Philadelphia.

Returned schrs. Rosanna, Rose, and Prairie Bird, (Br.)

Sld. schrs. Alice M. Allen, John N. Colby, Almira M. Cloutman, G. F. Baird, (Br.,) Fannie W. Johnston, G. M. Wentworth, and Oliver Jameson.

Wind from N. to N. N. E.; strong; clear.

31st, arr. steamers General Whitney, from New-York, for Boston; Aries, Philadelphia, for do.; schrs. Sardinian, Port Johnson, for Rockland; Hattie Turner, Boston, for Charleston, and Ocean Belle, Rockport, Me., for do.

9 A. M.—Wind easterly; snowing.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Sld. for the United States: Bertha, Coldstream, Maria Rose, Harold Harfager, Aléda, Sestista, Zealandia.

Arr. out from the United States on the 27th inst.: Harry Stewart and Shannon.

Arr. out from the United States on the 31st inst.: Weser and Conflict.

ANTWERP, Jan. 31.—Sld. steam-ship Vaderland, for Philadelphia.

PILES,

Internal and external, blind, bleeding, and itching, perfectly and permanently cured by

ABSORPTION,

without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments. It matters not how long you have been afflicted, or how seriously, or in what condition your piles are, an experience of twenty-two years treating the disease warrants us in stating that we do not believe there is a case of piles we cannot cure.

We say perfect and permanent, and MEAN IT: for so long as there is a vestige of the disease left they are liable to return. The parts must be placed in a sound, healthy, and natural state before the cure is perfect, and this we do. There is immediate relief from all suffering. We can refer to hundreds of the best citizens of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburg, whom we have treated and cured.

To those who fear to get their piles cured lest some other disease ensue, we beg to say that we have never had an unpleasant symptom follow a cure.

W. A. McCANDLISS, M. D., & SON, No. 2,001 Arch st., Philadelphia. At St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, till Feb. 7, and each alternate two weeks therefrom.

SILVER-PLATED GOODS

AT AUCTION.

The entire stock of the old-established house of

WM. J. MILLER

Will be sold at auction TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Feb 3 and 4, commencing at 10 o'clock, at the old stand,

12 MAIDEN LANE.

This sale presents a rare opportunity to obtain goods of a reliable quality at auction, as the whole stock must be sold to close the business.

Glass Cases and Fixtures for sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

THE CROTON

Made to flow abundantly to the top of the highest buildings at all times without labor, care, annoyance waste, or extra taxes, by

HOUGHTON'S AUTOMATIC PUMP.

It is operated by the kitchen fire or a special stove, and is a complete water works for city and country. Send for illustrated circular.

GEO. B. ELY & CO.,

NO. 88 LIBERTY ST.

Fisk, Clark & Flagg,

NO. 690 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

are now ready with their novelties in

Men's Furnishing Goods,

For the Early Spring Trade.

VALENTINES.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT.

A. J. FISHER,

No. 98 Nassau st.

FINEST STOCK

VALENTINES.

HERRING'S SAFES

FOR OFFICES, FOR BANKS, FOR DWELLINGS, FOR STORES, FOR EVERYBODY.

HERRINGS & FARREL,

Nos. 251 and 252 Broadway.